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THE WORLD WAR AT A GLANCE

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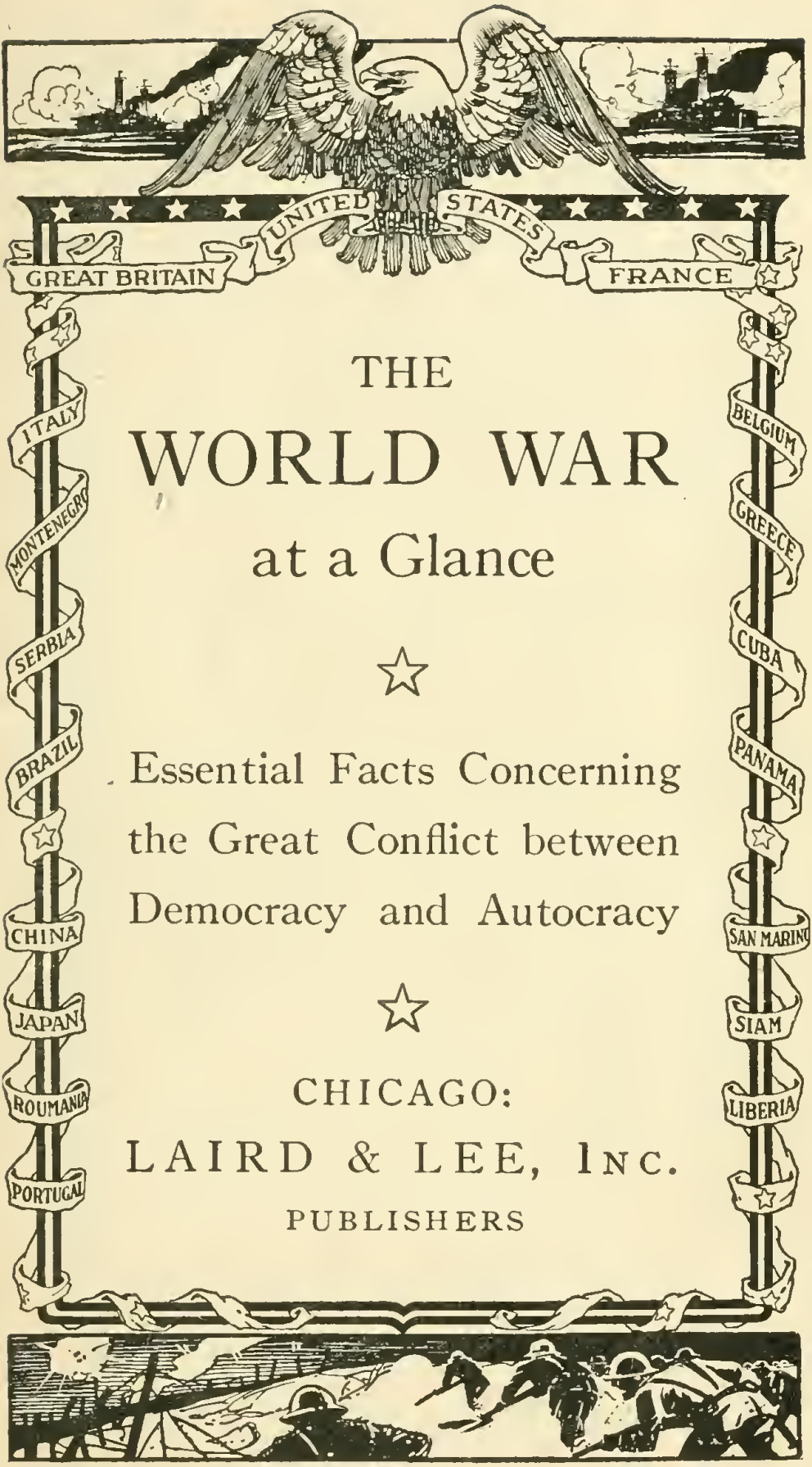
THE WORLD WAR at a Glance



Essential Facts Concerning the Great Conflict between Democracy and Autocracy

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Foreword

Never in the world's history has so great a conflict raged among men as that which to-day engulfs civilization.

Nothing we have or do matters if we do not win this war.

Before our business, before our family, before our very lives comes this one supreme interest: the necessity of waging to a successful conclusion the great enterprise on which our nation is embarked—protection of liberty under democracy of government against the menace of absolute autocracy.

It is natural, therefore, that the war and all connected with it should be uppermost in our minds and our discussions. There is hardly a home from which a near and dear one has not gone forth to fight for Right over Might. Yet how much of our discussion is well informed; and when, from the passing news, well informed on some detail, how long is it before we have forgotten? When forgotten, how many have the means at hand ready to refresh their memories?

To meet this end this little book has been compiled. For those at home it affords in convenient form the essential facts on which this world conflict rests; for the soldier or sailor in active service it is a compact guide to those great points with which he must be familiar for an intelligent conception of the struggle in which he plays a part—an encyclopedia for his pocket.

All the data are gathered from the very latest sources; those on military and naval affairs stopping short of furnishing information of value to the enemy.

As events progress and changes occur, it will be our aim to keep this little volume up to date, that for current use or future reference it may always afford, as its name suggests, some conception of "The World War at a Glance."

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MILITARY RECORD

Name .....

Rank .....

Company or Battery.....Regiment.....

Brigade .....Division.....

Date of Enlistment.....

Where Enlisted.....

Nearest Living Relative.....

Address .....

Size of Blouse.....

" " Overcoat .....

" " Breeches .....

" " Stockings .....

" " Gloves .....

" " Shoes .....

" " Hat .....

" " Shirt .....

Weight.....pounds. Height.....feet.....Inches

BATTLES PARTICIPATED IN DATES

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Why We Are at War

From President Wilson's War Message to Congress, April 2, 1917.

"On the 3rd of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

"That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations . . . .

. . . Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

"It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but ships and people of other neutrals and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. . . . . .

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duties **I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States;** that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. . . . . .

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existance of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. . . . . .

"Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. . . . . .

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices

of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

'Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. . . . They have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify the pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts, with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy; its peace must be planted upon tested foundations of political liberty. . . . . .

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

Our War Aims

Definite program set forth in fourteen paragraphs by President Wilson in his message to Congress January 8th, 1918:

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.

2. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.

3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.

6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.

7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

8. All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.

12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's part of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

13. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

THE NATIONS AT WAR

With Dates of Their Entry

Allies

1. Serbia.....July 28, 1914
2. Russia*....Aug. 1, 1914
3. France.....Aug. 3, 1914
4. Great Britain .....Aug. 4, 1914
5. Belgium....Aug. 4, 1914
6. Montenegro.Aug. 9, 1914
7. Japan.....Aug. 23, 1914
8. Italy.....May 23, 1915
9. San Marino.May 23, 1915
10. Portugal....Mar. 9, 1916
11. Roumania..Aug. 27, 1916
12. Greece.....Nov. 28, 1916
13. United States .....April 6, 1917
14. Cuba.....April 7, 1917
15. Panama....April 7, 1917
16. Siam.....July 21, 1917
17. Liberia.....Aug. 4, 1917
18. China.....Aug. 14, 1917
19. Brazil.....Oct. 26, 1917

The Enemy

1. Austria-Hungary .....July, 28, 1914
2. Germany....Aug. 1, 1914
3. Turkey.....Nov. 23, 1914
4. Bulgaria....Oct. 14, 1915

*Withdrawn.

BROKEN RELATIONS

Adding their voices as further evidence of what the Civilized World thinks of German Autocracy and Kultur, the following nations have broken diplomatic relations with Berlin and packed the German representatives home, bag and baggage:

1. Bolivia, April 14, 1917
2. Guatemala, April 27, 1917
3. Honduras, May 18, 1917
4. Nicaragua, May 19, 1917
5. Santo Domingo, June 8, 1917
6. Hayti, June 17, 1917
7. Chile, June 29, 1917
8. Costa Rica, Sept. 21, 1917
9. Peru, Oct. 6, 1917
10. Uruguay, Oct. 7, 1917
11. Ecuador, Dec. 8, 1917

THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Who has declared war against whom is a complicated story, told in the following:

Austria vs. Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria vs. Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria vs. Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria vs. Portugal, March 15, 1916.
Austria vs. Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria vs. Serbia, July 28, 1914.

Brazil vs. Germany, October 26, 1917.

Bulgaria vs. Roumania, September 1, 1916.
Bulgaria vs. Serbia, October 14, 1915.

China vs. Austria, August 14, 1917.
China vs. Germany, August 14, 1917.

Cuba vs. Austria, December 12, 1917.
Cuba vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.

France vs. Austria, August 12, 1914.
France vs. Bulgaria, October 18, 1915.
France vs. Germany, August 3, 1914.
France vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.

Germany vs. Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany vs. France, August 3, 1914.
Germany vs. Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany vs. Roumania, August 28, 1916.
Germany vs. Russia, August 1, 1914.

Great Britain vs. Austria, August 12, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
Great Britain vs. Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain vs. Turkey, November 5, 1914.

Greece (Provisional Government) vs. Bulgaria, November 28, 1916.
Greece (Provisional Government) vs. Germany, November 28, 1916.
Greece vs. Bulgaria, July 2, 1917.
Greece vs. Germany, July 2, 1917.

Italy vs. Austria, May 23, 1915.
Italy vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy vs. Germany, August 28, 1916.

Japan vs. Germany, August 23, 1914.

Liberia vs. Germany, August 4, 1917.

Montenegro vs. Austria, August 10, 1914.
Montenegro vs. Germany, August 9, 1914.

Panama vs. Austria, December 10, 1917.
Panama vs. Germany, April 7, 1917.

Roumania vs. Austria, August 27, 1916.

Russia vs. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Russia vs. Turkey, November 3, 1914.

Serbia vs. Germany, August 9, 1914.
Serbia vs. Turkey, December 2, 1914.

Siam vs. Austria, July 21, 1917.
Siam vs. Germany, July 21, 1917.

Turkey vs. Allies, November 23, 1914.
Turkey vs. Roumania, August 29, 1916.
Turkey vs. Russia,* October 29, 1914.

United States vs. Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States vs. Austria, December 7, 1917.

* Began hostilities.

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES

United States	1,539,485
British Empire	4,000,000
France	4,000,000
Russia (withdrawn)	7,000,000
Italy	2,000,000
Belgium	350,000
Serbia	300,000
Portugal	150,000
Montenegro	50,000
Japan	300,000
San Marino	1,000
Roumania	500,000
Greece	300,000
Cuba	10,500
Brazil	25,000*
Panama	No Army
Siam	?
Liberia	No Army
China	?
Total, Allies	20,525,985

Germany	7,500,000
Austria Hungary	3,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Bulgaria	400,000
Total, The Enemy	11,900,000

* Peace strength. For war, has universal service.

Russia, of course, must be deducted, but without her men the Allies still have an immense preponderance while the United States has only begun to tap her resources. The real proportions of man power may be judged from the table on populations on page 11.

COMMANDING GENERALS OF THE ARMIES

United States Army	General John J. Pershing
British Army	General Sir Douglas Haig
French Army	General Henri P. Petain
Belgian Army	King Albert of Belgium
Italian Army	General Armando Diaz
German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Armies	Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING NAVIES

As of January 1st, 1917

Country	Battle-ships	Cruisers	De-stroyers	Torpedo Boats	Sub-marines	All Ships †
United States	34	32	69	13	No Recent Data	(b) 298
Great Britain	76	134	262	100		613
France	30	27	87	159		386
Italy	14	22	35	86		192
Russia (withdrawn)...	17	29	100	...		146
Belgium			No Navy			
Serbia			No Navy			
Portugal	1	5	3	8		20
Montenegro			No Navy			
Japan	20	23	52	30		144
San Marino			No Navy			
Roumania	...	...	4	12		20
(a) Greece	8	3	14	7		39
(a) Cuba	...	1	...	...		1
Panama			No Navy			
(c) Siam			No Navy			
(d) Liberia			No Navy			
(a) China	1	(e) 3	...	...		4
**Total, Allies ..... **	**201**	**279**	**624**	**415**	**?**	**1,863**
Germany	53	49	164	47	?	513
Austria Hungary	15	12	18	63	?	108
Turkey	2	2	8	9	?	23
Bulgaria.....			No Navy			
Total, The Enemy..	70	63	190	119	?	644

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, before the House Subcommittee on Naval Affairs, Dec. 19, 1917, stated that the United States Navy had in commission over 1,000 ships, while there were under construction 424 ships, not including 350 submarine chasers.

(a) Latest figures available prior to January 1st, 1917.

(b) United States had also 42 ships out of commission and 177 under construction or authorized on January 1, 1917.

(c) Siam had nominally 21 vessels, latest figures, of no fighting value.

(d) Liberia had one armed revenue cutter, latest figures.

(e) China had also a number of antequated cruisers, latest figures.

(f) Includes ships of all classes, including many not classified herein.

POPULATIONS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR

Estimated for January 1, 1917

The Allies	
United States and Possessions ...	104,000,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain	47,000,000
Canada	9,000,000
India and other Possessions ...	384,000,000
British Empire, entire	440,000,000
France	40,000,000
France, Colonies	58,400,000
Russia (withdrawn)	175,000,000
Italy	36,000,000
Japan and Dependencies ...	72,000,000
China	400,000,000
Brazil	24,000,000
Belgium	7,500,000
Belgium, Colonies	15,000,000
Portugal	6,250,000
Portugal, Colonies	10,000,000
Roumania	7,500,000
Serbia	5,000,000
Cuba	2,500,000
Panama	500,000
Greece	5,000,000
Liberia	2,000,000
Siam	8,000,000
Montenegro	500,000
San Marina	12,000
Total, Allies..	1,859,162,000

The Enemy	
Germany	68,000,000
Germany, Colonies	15,000,000
Austria	29,000,000
Hungary	21,000,000
Turkey	20,000,000
Bulgaria	5,500,000
Total, Enemy.	158,500,000

Even deducting Russia the ratio in favor of the Allies is over 10 to 1.

AREAS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR

The Allies	Sq. Miles
United States and Possessions	3,748,100
British Empire	13,123,712
France	207,100
France, Colonies	5,159,300
Russia (withdrawn)	8,770,703
Brazil	3,300,000
Italy	110,623
Italy, Colonies	601,200
Belgium	11,400
Belgium, Colonies	909,654
Serbia	34,000
Portugal	35,500
Portugal, Colonies	804,000
Montenegro	5,800
Japan	140,200
Japan, Dependencies	95,700
San Marino	33
Roumania	52,700
Greece	41,933
Cuba	44,164
Panama	32,380
Liberia	40,000
Siam	195,000
China	4,300,000
Total, Allies	41,763,202

The Enemy	Sq. Miles
Germany	208,780
Germany, Colonies	1,134,240
Austria	134,634
Hungary	125,400
Turkey	695,000
Bulgaria	42,000
Total, The Enemy	2,340,054

GERMANY'S LOSSES IN THE WAR

An estimate of Germany's losses in troops and her troops still available was made by the Echo de Paris in February, 1918, after examination of allied and German documents. The figures are as follows:

Men mobilized since 1914	14,000,000
Losses during war	4,225,000
Dead	2,500,000
Disabled	1,725,000
Called, but remaining in Entente or neutral countries	500,000
Rejected as unfit	2,500,000
In hospitals or waiting to be examined	950,000
Employed in military occupations	700,000
Prisoners in other countries	570,000
Men still available	4,805,000

In this is not included the 1920 class, which it is estimated will increase the forces by 450,000 men.

THE COST OF THE WORLD WAR

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York in its book "The Cost of the War," places the first three years cost at $97,450,000,000 and the total cost if the war continues four years at $155,600,000,000. The estimate follows:

	Total Net Cost	Average Cost Per Day
1914 (From August 1)	$ 7,900,000,000	$ 52,700,000
1915	26,200,000,000	71,800,000
1916	35,650,000,000	97,700,000
1917 (To August 1)	27,700,000,000	131,000,000
Total cost three years	$97,450,000,000	
Three years average per day		$ 90;000,000
1917-1918 estimated cost August 1, 1917, to August 1, 1918	$58,150,000,000	159,000,000
Estimated cost four years	$155,600,000,000	
Four years' average per day		$107,000,000

The total cost for the first three years of the war, in the aforementioned estimate, is apportioned as follows among the belligerent countries:

	1st Three Years Total to August 1, 1917	Present Daily Cost
United States	$ 2,200,000,000	$ 29,400,000
Great Britain	20,750,000,000	35,000,000
France	16,600,000,000	20,200,000
Russia	15,000,000,000	18,000,000
Italy	4,650,000,000	8,000,000
Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Portugal	4,750,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Entente Allies	$63,950,000,000	$115,600,000
Germany	$19,600,000,000	$ 27,200,000
Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey	13,900,000,000	16,000,000
Total, The Enemy	$33,500,000,000	$ 43,200,000
Grand Total	$97,450,000,000	$158,800,000

Comparative Costs

Why is the war costing the Allies more than twice as much per day as Germany? The difference in cost is the difference in the price of victory and defeat, and Germany would gladly reverse the balance of cost could she reverse the reasons. One fact alone would explain the difference. Germany is holding the center of Europe. THE ALLIES ARE HOLDING THE REST OF THE WORLD! The Allies are patrolling the sea highways of the globe. Their fleets are everywhere. Germany's colonies have been swept away. Moreover in three years the Allies have built up a military machine more powerful than that the Hun has built in a generation of scheming and hording of materials and armaments. And, the Allies are replacing war's destruction as it goes along, while Germany, like the South in the Civil War, is "consuming her insides".

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS READY TO SPEND

How conservative is the preceeding estimate of the probable cost of the war during the year to August 1, 1918, and what Uncle Sam is prepared to spend should it be necessary to wage the war even longer to assure victory, is shown by the estimates of war and other government expenses laid before Congress by the Treasury Department on December 3, 1917, at the opening of the second war session. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the estimate is for a total expenditure of more than $13,000,000,000, of which about $12,000,000,000 is for the army and navy and other war agencies of the government. The estimates for the various departments, compared with the appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1918, follow:

	Estimates for 1919	Total Appropriations for 1918
Legislative	$ 15,220,628	$ 15,753,378
Executive	1,241,960	11,522,690
State department	7,349,331	6,568,706
Treasury department	736,621,972	7,635,827,932
Independent offices	920,040,891	1,203,434,878
District of Columbia	18,411,124	15,318,430
War department (Army)	10,102,599,149	7,526,337,716
Panama canal	23,171,624	23,593,299
Navy department	1,047,914,027	1,596,936,455
Interior department	211,530,122	217,574,484
Postoffice department proper	1,825,340	1,943,260
Postal service, payable from postal revenues	331,818,345	331,851,170
Department of Agriculture	49,193,551	56,889,546
Department of commerce	17,734,065	13,605,935
Department of labor	7,285,551	5,452,836
Department of justice	12,400,254	11,349,716
Increase of compensation, all departments (estimated)	.....	15,000,000
Total, including the sinking fund requirement and postal service	$13,504,357,939	$18,788,960,437
Deduct sinking fund requirement	153,814,000	60,748,000
Total, exclusive of the sinking fund requirement	$13,350,543,939	$18,728,212,437
Deduct postal service, payable from the postal revenues	331,818,345	331,851,170
Total, exclusive of the sinking fund requirement and postal service	$13,018,725,594	$18,396,361,267

In this gigantic total the greatest sums, of course, are to provide for the needs of the army and the navy, the principal items for which are the following:

FOR THE ARMY

For the signal service, which includes the army for the air, $1,138,240,315 is estimated. This sum includes the $640,000,000 previously appropriated for the great air fleet. A billion dollars is asked for pay and miscellaneous expenses of the army; more than two billion dollars for the quartermaster corps, $157,000,000 for hospitals and medicines, $135,000,000 for the equipment of engineer troops and $892,000,000 for the expenses of their operations in the field. Ammunition for the great guns to blast a way through the German fronts is estimated to cost $390,000,000. For machine guns, the deadliest weapons of the war, more than $237,000,000 is asked. For armored motor cars more than $75,000,000 is estimated.

FOR THE NAVY

The navy's total of a little more than $1,000,000,000 is distributed principally in this way: Pay of officers and men, $426,000,000; aviation, $94,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, $4,000,000; pay, provisions and clothing for the marine corps, $61,000,000; recruiting, transportation and outfitting recruits, $15,000,000; arming and equipping naval militia, $1,500,000; organizing naval reserve force, $200,000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, $2,600,000; ordnance strictly in the bureau of ordnance, $26,500,000; new batteries of guns for ships, $38,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, $32,000,000; torpedoes and torpedo appliances, $1,000,000; extension of the naval gun factory at Washington, $2,500,000; reserve supplies of ordnance, $55,000,000; for a new naval proving grounds, $1,000,000; for experiments, $385,000; maintenance of yards and docks and contingent expenses, $12,000,000; for medicine and surgery, $6,500,000; care of hospital patients alone, $4,000,000; construction and repair of ships, $60,000,000.

FOR INSURANCE

In the Treasury Department the growth of the war risk insurance bureau, which now includes insurance for the lives of soldiers, sailors and merchant crews, as well as merchant ships, calls for an estimate of $4,000,000.

WHAT THE NATIONS HAVE LOANED TO THEIR ALLIES

The United States, Great Britain and France are the backbone of the gigantic financial strength of the Allies. In the enemy camp Germany has been compelled to shoulder the financial burdens of her weaker accomplices.

UNITED STATES

Up to November, 1917, the United States Government had advanced the following sums in loans to her allies:

To Great Britain	$1,835,000,000
To France	860,000,000
To Russia	325,000,000
To Italy	255,000,000
To Belgium	58,400,000
To Serbia	3,000,000
	$3,336,400,000

At the end of January, 1918, the total loans of the United States to all of the Allies had reached $4,247,400,000.

In addition there were large loans floated among the banks and investors of this country.

OTHER NATIONS

For the first three years of the war the Governments of France and Great Britain shouldered alone the tremendous burden of financing their weaker sisters, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, and, largely, Russia. With the amounts advanced to date and the estimated amounts for the current year these two nations will have advanced the following sums should the war go through the present fourth year to August 1, 1918:

Great Britain	$6,000,000,000
France	1,200,000,000

THE ENEMY

Should the war go through its present fourth year Germany's advances of financial assistance to her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, will have reached approximately $3,600,000,000.

GROSS COST OF THE WAR TO THE VARIOUS "BANKER NATIONS"

To the actual expenditures on waging war by each of what might be called the "Banker Nations" of the two belligerent camps must be added, of course, these loans to their weaker allies if we wish to arrive at the total amount being paid out by these nations. These amounts, of course, are expected to return eventually, but must be reckoned with in the current financing. In the total cost to all nations they must not be added, since they already figure in the amounts spent by the borrowing nation.

Adding the loans to allies to the actual net costs of the war the gross expenditures of the several "Banker Nations," should the war go through its present fourth year will have been:

	Net Cost	Loans to Allies	Gross Cost
United States	$13,000,000,000	$5,300,000,000	$18,300,000,000
Per day	27,600,000	10,900,000	38,500,000
Great Britain	34,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	40,000,000,000
Per day	23,300,000	4,100,000	27,400,000
France	23,800,000,000	1,200,000,000	25,000,000,000
Per day	15,800,000	800,000	16,600,000
Germany	$29,500,000,000	$3,600,000,000	$33,100,000,000
Per day	18,500,000	2,500,000	21,000,000

WHAT THE NATIONS HAVE BORROWED

United States—	
First Liberty Loan of 1917, 3½% (ex. for 4%)	$ 2,000,000,000
Second Liberty Loan of 1917, 4%	*3,808,766,150
Total	$ 5,808,766,150
*(On second Loan $4,617,532,300 was subscribed.)	
Great Britain to August 1, 1917—	
Internal Long Term Loans, 3½, 4½, 5%	$ 9,980,000,000
Internal Short Term Loans 3, 5, 6%	7,700,000,000
Foreign Loans, 5, 5½%, mostly in United States	1,770,000,000
Total	$19,450,000,000
France to August 1, 1917—	
At home	$11,450,000,000
London, Treasury Bills	2,000,000,000
United States	1,250,000,000
Total, mostly 5% and 5½%	$14,700,000,000
Russia to August 1, 1917—	
Total, mostly 5 and 5½%	$11,630,000,000
Italy to August 1, 1917—	
Total, mostly 4½ and 5%	$ 4,220,000,000
Canada to August 1, 1917—	
Total, 5%	775,000,000
Belgium—	
War cost defrayed mostly by Great Britain and France and later by United States	.....
Serbia—	
War cost defrayed mostly by allies	.....
Roumania—	
War costs financed by allies	.....
TOTAL, ALLIES	$56,583,766,150
Germany to August 1, 1917—	
Six Imperial Loans, 5%	$19,000,000,000
(Seventh being subscribed.)	
Austria-Hungary to August 1, 1917—	
Total, 5½ and 6%	9,000,000,000
Turkey to August 1, 1917—	
Issued number of loans taken at home and in Germany but war expenses financed largely by Germany; paper money in circulation increased from $40,000,000 to $350,000,000	.....
Bulgaria—	
Financed chiefly by Germany	.....
TOTAL, THE ENEMY	$28,000,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$84,583,766,150

Germany, it will be noted, has increased her permanent indebtedness far more than any other belligerent. This is because, unlike the others, she has covered the bulk of her expenditures directly out of long term loans. See data of Taxation, on next page.

TAXATION IN THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

The relative position of the opposing forces in the financing of the war may be judged adequately only by taking into consideration the diametrically opposite policies of the two great groups. This may be summed up briefly in the statement that the Allies to a very great extent are making the war pay as it goes, while Germany is mortgaging the future by paying her war expenditures entirely out of long term loans. The serious effect is seen in her last loan, about one-half the proceeds of which was demanded to meet the bare interest required by the debt she had already contracted. This pyramiding obviously leads to a condition continually growing more serious, the burden on her finances tending inevitably to a ruin which may be averted by only one contingency —which is beyond possibility, namely, an overwhelming victory by which she can demand and obtain, chiefly from the United States, a gigantic war indemnity with which to redeem the deluge of paper securities with which her people are flooded today.

Great Britain, more than any other belligerent power, has been paying her way as she goes, raising more than $3,500,000,000 a year by taxation. The present income tax ranges from slightly under 1% to as high as 41½% against a range before the war from 2/5 of 1% to 13%. Of all increase in profits over the period before the war 80% is paid over to the Government in the form of an excess profits tax. This tax up to 1917 was 60%. By such taxation the interest on the permanent debt is provided, as is also the sinking fund by which the debt may be retired, while the permanent debt, that is, the long term debt, has been held down, as already seen, to about $11,750,000,000 against Germany's $19,000,000,000, despite the vastly greater expenditures Great Britain has met.

UNITED STATES, THE LIBERTY TAX

The United States has been raising less by taxation than Great Britain, but more than any other nation other than Great Britain engaged in the war. Put into tabular form the proceeds of our war tax for a year will be as follows:

Excess profits	$1,200,000,000
Personal income tax	650,000,000
Corporation income tax	500,000,000
Alcoholic beverages	206,000,000
Commodity taxes	60,000,000
Dues and admissions	50,000,000
Public utility services	170,000,000
Munitions manufacturers	25,000,000
Inheritance taxes	5,000,000
Virgin Island products	20,000
Total	$2,866,020,000

For income tax see pp. 60, 61.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

On August 1, 1917, after three years of war, the national debts, war and civil, of the "Banker Nations" were:

	Total	Per Capita
United States	$ 3,000,000,000	$ 28.80
Great Britain	23,000,000,000	487.20
France	21,200,000,000	530.00
Russia	16,200,000,000	92.50
Italy	7,000,000,000	194.50
Total, Allies	$ 70,400,000,000	$174.60
Germany	$ 24,200,000,000	$355.90
Austria-Hungary	12,700,000,000	239.60
Total, The Enemy	$ 36,900,000,000	$305.00
GRAND TOTAL	$107,300,000,000	$205.00

ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL DEBTS

As of August 1, the annual charges falling upon the several belligerents to meet the interest requirements of their national debts were:

		Average Interest rate
United States	$ 85,000,000	2.8%
Great Britain	900,000,000	3.9%
France	940,000,000	4.4%
Russia	825,000,000	5.1%
Italy	250,000,000	3.6%
Total, Allies	$3,000,000,000	4.3%
Germany	$1,080,000,000	4.5%
Austria-Hungary	620,000,000	5.0%
Total, The Enemy	$1,700,000,000	4.6%
GRAND TOTAL	$4,700,000,000	4.4%

It is important to remember that the average interest rates do not reflect accurately the relative credits of the hostile groups, since the average for the Allies is a real basis, the borrowing being in the open markets of the world, while that for the Enemy is artificial, borrowing being among their own people by absolute monarchies, shut off by walls of steel and fire from the free financial markets.

Here again, the Enemy's interest burden is, like his expenses, only about half that of the Allies. But what of the ability to stand it? This may be inferred from comparative wealth.

THE WEALTH OF THE NATIONS

Ability to stand the tremendous strain of the war expenditures and the interest on national debt which is being piled up is relative, of course, to the national wealth which stands behind the spender. It is this consideration which may well have made Germany pause when President Wilson in his great message to Congress December 4, 1917, said:

"We shall be willing to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudingly. . . . We must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit."

The national wealth of the countries is:

	Total	Per Capita
United States	$250,000,000,000	$2,404
Great Britain	90,000,000,000	1,915
Canada	7,500,000,000	834
India and other British possessions	32,500,000,000	84
British Empire in all	130,000,000,000	300
France	65,000,000,000	1,625
Russia (withdrawn)	60,000,000,000	343
Italy	30,000,000,000	833
Japan	25,000,000,000	347
China	25,000,000,000	62
Belgium	9,000,000,000	1,200
Portugal	3,500,000,000	560
Roumania and Serbia	3,500,000,000	277
Cuba and Panama	1,000,000,000	330
Total, Allies	$602,000,000,000	$ 462
Germany	$ 85,000,000,000	$1,215
Austria-Hungary	40,000,000,000	756
Turkey and Bulgaria	4,000,000,000	148
Total, The Enemy	$129,000,000,000	$ 872
GRAND TOTAL	$731,000,000,000	$ 505

The combined wealth of the allied nations is almost five to one greater than that of the enemy nations. *Even deducting Russia it is over four to one.

COST OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MODERN WARS

EXPENDITURES BY U. S. IN FORMER WARS

War of 1812 With Great Britain, From June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815.

Year	Total*	War	Navy
1812.....	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813.....	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814.....	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

War With Mexico, From April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848

1846.....	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,455,000
1847.....	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848.....	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

Civil War, From 1861 to 1865

1860.....	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861.....	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862.....	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863.....	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864.....	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

Spanish-American War, From April 21, 1898, to Dec. 10, 1898

1898.....	1,000,000,000	.....	.....

*The sums of the expenditures of the Army and Navy do not equal the total given above. The difference was used for other Government expenses connected with the war.

COST OF FORMER WARS TO OTHER NATIONS

DATES.	COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	COST.
1793-1815	England and France (Napoleonic Wars)	$6,250,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854-1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey — Crimean War	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France, Sardinia and Austria,	253,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia and Austria	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria	330,000,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865-1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870-1871	Germany — Franco-Prussian War	954,400,000
	France — Franco-Prussian War	1,580,000,000
1876-1877	Russia — Turco-Russian War	806,547,489
	Turkey — Turco-Russian War	403,273,745
1900-1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000

Expense of wars, 1793-1860	$ 9,243,225,000
Expense of wars, 1861-1910	14,080,321,240
Total	$23,323,546,240
The cost of the Balkan wars	1,264,000,000

FOREIGN ARMIES—PAY

Against the American soldier's pay of $30 per month, or practically $1 per day, the pay received by privates in the armies of our principal allies is as follows:

	Per Day
Canadian soldier	$1.10
British soldier	.60
French soldier	.05

RULERS OF NATIONS

NATION	RULER	CAPITAL
	The Allies	
United States	President Woodrow Wilson	Washington, D. C.
Great Britain	King George V Premier Henry Lloyd-George	London
France	President Raymond Poincare	Paris
Italy	King Victor Emmanual III	Rome
Belgium	King Albert	Brussels (temporarily Le Havre, France)
Russia	?	Petrograd
Brazil	President Wenceslao Braz	Rio de Janeiro
China	Fang Kuo-Chang	Peking
Cuba	President Mario Menocal	Havana
Greece	King Alexander Premier Venizelos	Athens
Japan	Emperor Yoshihito	Tokyo
Liberia	President Daniel E. Howard	Monrovia
Montenegro	King Nicholas	Cettinje
Panama	President Belisario Porras	Panama
Portugal	President Bernardo Machado	Lisbon
Roumania	King Ferdinand	Bucharest (temporarily Jassy)
Serbia	King Peter	Belgrade
Siam	King Vagiravudh	Bangkok
San Marino	3 "Consoli" elected by people every six months.	
	The Enemy	
Germany	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Berlin
Austria-Hungary	Emperor Charles VIII	Vienna
Bulgaria	King Ferdinand	Sofia
Turkey	Sultan Mehmed V	Constantinople

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

President	Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey
Secretary of State	Robert Lansing	New York
Secretary of the Treasury	William G. McAdoo	New York
Secretary of War	Newton D. Baker	Ohio
Secretary of the Navy	Josephus Daniels	North Carolina
Secretary of Commerce	William C. Redfield	New York
Postmaster General	A. S. Burleson	Texas
Secretary of Labor	William B. Wilson	Pennsylvania
Attorney General	Thomas Watt Gregory	Texas
Secretary of the Interior	Franklin K. Lane	California
Secretary of Agriculture	David Franklin Houston	Missouri
Vice-President and President of Senate	Thomas Marshall	Indiana
Speaker of the House	Champ Clark	Missouri
Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Edward D. White	Louisiana

GOVERNMENT WAR BOARDS.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Organized by Act of Congress Aug. 29, 1917.)

MEMBERSHIP

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Chairman.
Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston.
Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.
Director of Council and Advisory Commission—W. S. Gifford.

Sections and Board of the Council:

General Munitions Board; Munitions Standards Board; Aircraft Production Board; Medical Section; Commercial Economy Board; Interdepartmental Advisory Committee; Co-operative Committee on Purchase of Army Supplies (U. S. Chamber of Commerce); Inventions (Naval Consulting Board; National Research Council; Committee on Shipping; Committee on Women's Defense Work; Committee on Coal Production; Section on Co-operation with States.

Administrative Organization:

Secretary of Council and of Advisory Commission—Grosvenor B. Clarkson.

Advisory Commission

Daniel Willard, Chairman, President B. & O. R. R., in charge of transportation and communication.

Howard E. Coffin, Vice-President Hudson Motor Company, in charge of munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations.

Julius Rosenwald, President Sears, Roebuck & Co., in charge of supplies, including clothing.

Bernard M. Baruch, financier, in charge of raw materials, minerals and metals.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President Drexel Institute, in charge of engineering and education.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, in charge of labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers.

Dr. Franklin Martin, Secretary-General American College of Surgeons, in charge of medicine, surgery and sanitation.

THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Created by Council of National Defense July 30, 1917.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman; Lieut-Col. Palmer E. Pierce, representing army; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing navy; Hugh Frayne and Robert S. Brookings.

The Board acts as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the government.

THE WEEKLY WAR CONFERENCE

Created by the Council of National Defense Nov. 27, 1917.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.
Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston.
Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.
Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo.
Chairman of the Shipping Board Edward N. Hurley.
Food Commissioner Herbert C. Hoover.
Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield.
Chairman of the War Industries Board ————————.
Chairman of the Council of National Defense W. S. Gifford.

WAR TRADE BOARD

Created by Act of Congress approved October 6, 1917.

Composed of representatives of Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, and of the Food Administrator and the Shipping Board.

Regulates exports and imports by granting or refusal of licenses; regulates by license the right to trade with persons suspected of enemy connection, etc.

The War Trade Council, composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, the Food Administrator and the chairman of the Shipping Board, acts as advisor to the War Trade Board.

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover.

With the help of Department of Agriculture has charge of the increase in food production, prevention of waste of food, introduction of new methods of economic housekeeping, control of prices.

THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Fuel Administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield.

Has control of the distribution of fuel, especially coal, control of prices, adjustment of wage disputes between miners and operators.

THE SHIPPING BOARD

Chairman, Edward N. Hurley; Bainbridge Colby, R. B. Stevens, John A. Donald and Charles R. Page.

Has charge of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary, naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the United States; regulating carriers by water, etc. Is authorized to construct, equip, purchase, lease or charter vessels suitable for use as naval auxiliaries. Is authorized to organize one or more corporations for purchase, operation, lease, charter or sale of vessels.

Emergency Fleet Corporation—Manager, Charles Piez.
Department of Operations—Director, Edward F. Carry.

UNITED STATES ARMY STRENGTH

REGULAR ARMY

As authorized on January 1, 1917, the strength of the Regular Army was given as:

Officers	5,286
Men	137,214

The President on May 14, 1917, ordered the formation of 27 new regiments of infantry, 6 new divisions of cavalry, 12 new regiments of field artillery and all organizations recruited to full war strength.

Later the Regular Army gained greatly in strength on the greatest recruiting rush in history, as a result of the enlistment of men of the draft age before the bars against voluntary enlistments went up on December 15, 1917, under the new draft regulations embodied in the questionnaires. From April 1 to mid-December a total of about 305,000 recruits joined the Regular Army, which with the total in service on the former date brought the strength of this branch to approximately

Officers	12,000
Men	430,000
	442,000

NATIONAL GUARD

On January 1, 1917, the strength of the National Guard was:

Officers and men	132,194

By an order issued May 5, 1917, all states were required to recruit their guard organizations to full war strength. Figures published in November, 1917, gave the National Guard a strength of 469,000 men.

NATIONAL ARMY

The first selective draft brought to the colors 687,000 men. After proper organization an additional draft will be made as the emergency requires and the President may designate and after assignments have been made to the existing organization additional units may be organized. It is estimated roughly that the registration of nearly 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30 will yield an effective fighting force of 2,000,000 men on the first call.

TOTAL STRENGTH

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in a statement before the Senate committee investigating military affairs, January 10, 1918, gave the following as the strength of the United States Army:

	April, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917
Regular Army—Officers	5,571	10,250
Regular Army—Men	121,797	475,000
National Guard—Officers	3,733	10,031
National Guard—Men	76,713	400,900
Reserve—Officers	....	84,575
Reserve—Men	4,000	72,750
National Army—Officers	....	....
National Army—Men	....	480,000
All Services—Officers	9,324	110,835
All Servives—Men	202,510	1,428,650
Total	211,834	1,539,485

This is obviously only a small proportion of the effective fighting strength the United States can array against the Central Powers should the need arise.

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

According to the plan of Provost Marshal General Crowder submitted to Congress Jan., 1918, America's war army will be supplied hereafter from Class 1 of the registered men as determined by the questionnaires. This class includes all under the following circumstances:

MEN REACHING the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917.

SINGLE MEN without dependent relatives.

MARRIED MEN who have habitually failed to support their families.

MARRIED MEN who are dependent on wives for support or not usefully engaged.

MARRIED MEN whose families are supported by incomes independent of their labor.

UNSKILLED farm laborers.

UNSKILLED industrial laborers.

REGISTRANTS who fail to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

When all questionnaires should be returned and the classification period ended Feb. 15th, General Crowder estimated about 1,000,000 physically and otherwise qualified registered men would be found in Class I. To this the extension of registration to men turning 21 since June 5, 1917, will add 700,000 effective men yearly.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST DRAFT, 1917

Total registration of men between 21 and 31 on June 5, 1917 9,586,508
Evaders arrested 5,870
Evaders released after being registered..... 2,263
First Draft, number examined..... 3,082,949
Of those examined, number certified for military service.. 1,057,363
Of those certified, number mobilized under first call.... 687,000
Of those certified, number awaiting summons to mobilization camps, January 1, 1918..... 370,363
Of those examined, number exempted for physical reasons 730,756
Of those examined, number claiming exemption..... 1,560,570
Of those claiming exemption, 78 per cent granted, or... 1,215,049
Of exemptions granted, those for dependent relatives equalled 74%
Those for alien birth and nationality..... 20%
Those for industrial or vocational reasons..... 6%
Total cost of first call..... $5,211,965.00
Average cost per man accepted for military service..... $4.98
Average cost per voluntary recruit in first nine months, 1917, $28.95

WHERE THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS TRAINED

PERMANENT SCHOOLS

United States Military Academy... West Point, N. Y.
A school for the practical and theoretical training of officers.

Army War College..... Washington, D. C.
For instruction in the highest branches of military science and special work in connection with the general staff.

Staff College ..... Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
For instruction in duties of various staff departments.

Coast Artillery School.....	Fort Monroe, Va.
Engineer School	Washington Barracks, D. C.
Cavalry and Field Artillery School.	Fort Riley, Kas.
Army Medical School.....	Washington, D. C.
Infantry School (School of the Line)	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Army Signal School.....	
Field Engineering School.....	
Field Service for Medical Officers..	
School of Fire, Field Artillery.....	Fort Sill, Okla.
School of Musketry.....	
Signal Corps Aviation Schools.....	San Diego, Cal. Chicago, Ill. Mineola, Long Island, N. Y
Ordinance School of Application..	Sandy Hook, N. J.
Schools for Bakers and Cooks.....	Washington, D. C. Monterey, Cal. Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Fort Shafter, Hawaii Fort Riley, Kas.

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CAMPS

*Allentown, Pa.
*Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.
*Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.
‡Camp Joseph E. Johnston, near Jacksonville, Fla.
†Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Leon Springs, Texas.
Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.
Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.
Fort Meyer, near Washington, D. C.
Fort Niagara, near Niagara Falls, N. Y.
*Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga, Ga.
Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
*Fort Riley, Fort Riley, Kas.
San Francisco Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Fort Sheridan, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, Minn.
†Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash.
Washington, D. C.

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*Medical also.
† Engineers.
‡ Quartermasters.

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION CAMPS

Camp	At or Near	Division	States
Greene	Charlotte, N. C.	26th	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Wadsworth	Calvert, S, C.	27th	New York.
Hancock	Wheless, Ga.	28th	Pennsylvania.
McClellan	Anniston, Ala.	29th	New Jersey, Virginia Maryland, Delaware District of Columbia
Sevier	Paris, S. C.	30th	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina
Wheeler	Macon, Ga.	31st	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
MacArthur	Waco, Tex.	32nd	Michigan, Wisconsin.
Logan	Houston, Tex.	33rd	Illinois.
Cody	Deming, N. M.	34th	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
Doniphan	Fort Sill, Okla.	35th	Missouri, Kansas.
Bowie	Fort Worth, Tex.	36th	Texas, Oklahoma.
Sheridan	Vandiver Park, Ala.	37th	Ohio, West Virginia.
Shelby	Hattiesburg, Miss.	38th	Indiana, Kentucky.
Beauregard	Alexandria, La.	39th	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas.
Kearney	San Diego, Cal.	40th	California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.
Fremont	Palo Alto, Cal.	41st	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
Mills	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	42nd	(Rainbow) Division, now in France. Units from Ala., Cal., Colo., D. C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kas., La., Mich., Md., Mo., Minn., N. Y., N. C., S. C., N. J., Neb., O., Okla., Ore., Pa., Tex., Tenn., Va., Wis.

NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS

Camp	At or Near	Division	Troops at Station
Devens	Fitchburg, Mass.	76th	Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, part New York.
Upton	Yaphank, Long Island	77th	Metropolitan portion of New York City.
Dix	Wrightstown, N. J.	78th	New York State, Northern Pennsylvania.
Mead	Baltimore, Md.	79th	Southern Pennsylvania Maryland, District of Columbia.
Lee	Petersburg, Va.	80th	New Jersey, Virginia Delaware.
Jackson	Columbia, S. C.	81st	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Gordon	Chamblee, Ga.	82nd	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
Sherman	Chillicothe, O.	83rd	Ohio, West Virginia.
Taylor	Dumesnil, Ky.	84th	Indiana, Kentucky, part Illinois.
Custer	Battle Creek, Mich.	85th	Michigan, part Wisconsin.
Grant	Rockford, Ill.	86th	Part Illinois, part Wisconsin.
Pike	Little Rock, Ark.	87th	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi.
Dodge	Des Moines, Ia.	88th	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, part Illinois.
Funston	Fort Riley, Kas.	89th	Kansas, Missouri, Colorado.
Travis	San Antonio, Tex.	90th	Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico.
Lewis	American Lake, Wash.	91st	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska.

AVIATION TRAINING STATIONS

Site	Name
San Diego, Cal.	Rockwell Field.
Mineola, Long Island	Hazelhurst Field.
Hampton, Va.	Camp Langley.
Dayton, O.	Camp Wright.
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Selfridge Field.
Rantoul, Ill.	Chanute Field.
Belleville, Ill.	Scott Field.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kelly Field.
Omaha, Neb.	Fort Omaha (Army Ballon School).
Fort Sill, Okla.	Post Field
Dallas, Texas	Love Field.
Essington, Pa.	Chandler Field.
Fairfield, Ohio.	Wilbur Wright Field.
Fort Worth, Texas	Taliaferro Field, Jarvis Field, Edwards Field.
Houston, Texas	Ellington Field.
Lake Charles, La.	Gerstner Field.
Memphis, Tenn.	Park Field.
Pensacola, Fla.	Aviation Field.
Waco, Texas	Rich Field.
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Call Field.

UNITED STATES ARMY

DIVISIONAL, BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL DESIGNATIONS

By an order issued from the War Department July 18, 1917 the United States Army was divided into three parts, namely the Regular Army, the National Guard and the National Army The Divisions, Brigades and Regiments in these three groups were given numbers in separate series the limits of which are as follows:

DIVISIONS

Regulary Army, Number 1 to Number 25.
National Guard, Number 26 to Number 75.
National Army, Number 76 upward.

BRIGADES

Regular Army, Number 1 to Number 50.
National Guard, Number 51 to Number 150.
National Army, Number 151 upward.

REGIMENTS

Regular Army, Number 1 to Number 100.
National Guard, Number 101 to Number 300.
National Army, Number 301 upward.

By the numerical designation of any Division, Brigade or Regiment therefore one may know at once whether the force is composed of soldiers of the Regular Army, National Guard or the National Army.

UNITED STATES ARMY
ORGANIZATION

Commander-in-Chief: The President of the United States

ADMINISTRATION

General Staff Corps
Commander: The Chief of Staff

Prepares all plans for National Defense and mobilization and has general supervision of all matters affecting efficiency.

By a reorganization announced February 11, 1918, five new divisions of the General Staff were created: 1—Executive Division; 2—War Plans Division; 3—Army Operations Division; 4—Purchase and Supply Division; 5—Storage and Supply Division.

Adjutant General's Department
Commander: The Adjutant General

Has charge of all records, correspondence, issuance of orders, notices, bulletins, etc.

Inspector General's Department
Commander: The Inspector General

Has general supervision over all matters relating to army efficiency, conduct, discipline, condition of uniforms, equipment and supplies and expenditures of public money.

Judge Advocate's Department
Commander: The Judge Advocate General

Has custody of legal records and conducts courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions.

Ordnance Department
Commander: The Chief of Ordnance

Supplies all arms and equipment and maintains arsenals and depots for manufacture, distribution and keeping of military stores.

Business Divisions of Ordnance Department

The Ordnance Department was reorganized on January 2, 1918 for greater efficiency in the business divisions. The chief of ordnance is now assisted by an extensive administrative and advisory staff. The principal business functions of the department, as distinct from technical designing and other scientific work, are to be carried on by four operating divisions:

1. PROCUREMENT DIVISION:

Negotiates all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition, etc.

2. PRODUCTION DIVISION:

Has general charge of production, following up, supervising and stimulating production of all articles contracted for by Procurement Division.

3. INSPECTION DIVISION:

Inspects and accepts or rejects all munitions contracted for by Procurement Division.

4. SUPPLY DIVISION:

Receives and distributes all ordnances and stores, operates all store houses and has charge of transportation.

ADMINISTRATION—(Continued)

Quartermaster Corps

Commander: The Quartermaster General

Has charge of all supplies (except ordnance), transportation, payment of troops and distribution of funds.

Engineer Corps

Commander: The Chief of Engineers

Has charge of construction and maintenance of fortifications, military posts, lines of communication and rivers and harbors so far as necessary for military or naval purposes.

Coast Artillery Corps

Commander: The Chief of Coast Artillery

Has charge of garrisoning all coast fortifications and coast and harbor defense and siege work.

Signal Corps

Commander: The Chief Signal Officer

Has charge of all methods of communication by balloons, airplanes, wireless, telephones and visual signaling.

Medical Department

Commander: The Surgeon General

Subdivided into (1) Medical Corps, for care of sick and wounded, supervision of physical and sanitary condition of Army, its detachments when serving with troops known as Sanitary Troops, and (2) Dental Corps, in charge of the Army's teeth.

Bureau of Insular Affairs

Commander: The Chief of Insular Affairs

Has charge of all questions of a military nature and of supplies that affect the insular possessions of the United States.

Bureau of Militia Affairs

Commander: The Chief of Militia Affairs

Has charge of all matters pertaining to the National Guard.

THE FIGHTING FORCES

Army

Commander: Rank determined by President with Approval of Congress

Composed of 1 Army Headquarters; 3 or more Army Corps; Army Troops.

Army Corps

Commander: General or Lieutenant-General

Composed of 1 Army Corps Headquarters; 3 Infantry Divisions; Army Corps Troops.

Infantry Division

Commander: Major-General

Composed of 1 Division Headquarters; 1 Machine Gun Battalion of 4 Companies; 2 Infantry Brigades of 2 Regiments and 1 Machine Gun Battalion (3 Companies) each; 1 Field Artillery Brigade of 3 Regiments and 1 Trench Mortar Battery; 1 Engineer Regiment; 1 Field Signal Batallion; 1 Train Headquarters and Military Police; 1 Ammunition Train; 1 Supply Train; 1 Engineer Train (less Pontoon and Searchlight Sections); 1 Sanitary Train of 4 Field Hospital Companies and 4 Ambulance Companies.

UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION

THE FIGHTING FORCES—(Continued)

Infantry Brigade
Commander: Brigadier-General
Composed of 2 Regiments; 1 Machine Gun Battalion of 3 Companies.

Field Artillery Brigade
Commander: Brigadier-General
Composed of 3 Regiments; 1 Trench Mortar Battery.

Regiment, Infantry
Commander: Colonel
Composed of 3 Battalions, 1 Headquarters Company, 1 Supply Company, 1 Machine Gun Company, 1 Detachment Medical Corps.

Regiment, Cavalry*
Commander: Colonel
Composed of 3 Squadrons, instead of Battalions, and rest same as Infantry.

Regiment, Field Artillery
Commander: Colonel
Composed of 3 Battalions and rest same as Infantry without Machine Gun Company.

Battalion, Infantry
Commander: Major
Composed of 4 Line Companies.

Squadron, Cavalry*
Commander: Major
Composed of 4 Line Troops.

Battalion, Field Artillery
Commander: Major
Composed of 4 Batteries.

Line Company, Infantry, Troop, Cavalry*, Battery, Field Artillery
Commander: Captain
Composed of 6 Platoons.

Platoon
Commander: First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant or Sergeant
Composed of 3 or more Squads.

Squad
Commander: Corporal
Composed of corporal and 7 privates.

* No Cavalry in revised Army organization.

ARMY UNITS—NUMBERS OF MEN

REGIMENT

At full war strength the number of officers and men can not be given. The normal strength is:

Cavalry	1,579	Mountain Artillery	1,081
Infantry	2,058	Heavy Artillery	1,222
Light Artillery	1,337	Engineers	1,098
Horse Artillery	1,176		

INFANTRY BRIGADE

Officers	228 to 232	Men	4,918 to 7,984

UNITED STATES ARMY

INFANTRY DIVISION

The War Department of the United States on August 4, 1917, issued regulations reducing the number of men in a division of infantry to conform with the organization found more effective in the French and British armies in actual modern warfare on the western front. Under the old regulations a division of infantry was composed of 3 brigades of infantry, 1 brigade of field artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of engineers, 1 battalion signal corps, 1 headquarters troop of cavalry, 2 companies of military police, 4 ambulance companies, 2 field hospitals, 1 supply train and 1 ammunition train. The principal change was a reduction to 2 brigades of infantry, instead of 3, while there were added 1 division machine gun battalion and 2 field hospitals. As at present organized one division equals 27,152 men. It is approximately the same in the British and French armies.

GERMANY AND HER ALLIES

It is almost impossible to state just how many men now comprise an infantry division in the German army, so often has the organization been shifted. Originally a division in the German army comprised 20,000 men. Today it equals 8,000 to 9,000 men.

ARMAMENT

Field Artillery:

Light Artillery: Armed with 3.2 inch guns drawn by six horses. In France will use the famous French "75."

Horse Artillery: Armed with 3.2 inch gun as Light Artillery.

Heavy Artillery: Armed with 4.7 inch guns of the howitzer or siege type drawn by eight horses. In France will use the modern heavy guns developed since the war began.

Mountain Artillery: Armed with small field guns, field howitzers or machine guns carried on pack animals.

Machine Guns: Several varieties in use the best known being the Lewis, Benet-Mercier, Colt, Hotchkiss and Chauchat. The United States has officially adopted the Browning, a new type.

Coast Defense Artillery:

Varies greatly in armament, the guns ranging in size of caliber from 16 inches to the smallest machine gun. Also protects harbors and channels by the planting and care of mines, submarine nets and other means of harbor and channel defense.

Rifle:

Springfield: All branches of the service are armed with the rifle known as the Springfield, named after the Arsenal where they are manufactured. These have a caliber of .30 inch and a length of 3.6 feet without bayonet. With bayonet the length is 4.9 feet. The weight is 8.6 pounds. The magazine holds 5 cartridges.

Enfield: The capacity of the Government Arsenal being completely overtaxed by the sudden raising of so great an army, it was decided, to provide the proper small arms, to secure a certain number of the Enfield Rifles used by the British Army for the immediate equipping of extra troops. These are so modified as to permit the use of American ammunition.

Pistol:

All officers are armed with Colt's Automatic Pistols caliber .45 carrying 10 cartridges in the magazine.

Enlisted men are being armed gradually with Automatics. Some branches of the service still carry Colt's Revolvers, caliber .38 or .45, carrying 5 cartridges in the magazine.

RIFLES USED BY THE ARMIES

Country	Rifle	Country	Rifle
United States — Springfield, Enfield		Portugal—Mauser Verguerro	
Great Britain—Lee-Enfield		Roumania—Mannlicher	
France—Lebel		Russia—Three Line	
Italy—Mannlicher		Serbia—Mauser	
Belgium—Mauser		Austria-Hungary—Mannlicher	
Japan—Ariska Mauser		Bulgaria—Mannlicher	
Montenegro — Russian Three Line		Germany—Mauser	
		Turkey—Mauser	

UNITED STATES ARMY

COLORS DENOTING BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

Hat Cords, Officers

General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier-General ..... Gold
All Other Officers ..... Woven Black and Gold
West Point Staff ..... Woven Green and White

Hat Cords, Enlisted Men

Branch	Color
Cavalry	Yellow
Infantry	Light Blue
Artillery	Red
Engineers	Woven Red and White
Quartermaster's Corps	Buff
Signal Corps	Woven Orange and White
Aviation	Woven Orange and White or White Band on Cap for Student Officers.
Ordnance	Woven Scarlet and Black
Medical Department	Woven Maroon and White
Service Schools	Green

Dress Shoulder Straps, Facings, Etc.

Branch	Color
General Officers	Dark Blue
Adjutant General's Department	Dark Blue
Inspector General's Department	Dark Blue
Judge Advocate's Department	Dark Blue
Cavalry	Yellow
Infantry	Light Blue
Artillery	Red
Engineers	Red and White
Quartermaster's Corps	Buff
Signal Corps and Aviation	Orange and White
Ordnance	Scarlet and Black
Medical Department	Maroon and White
Service Schools	Green
West Point Staff	Green and White

Overcoat Sleeve Braiding

Strands in Cloverleaf Design

1 Strand, Brown ..... Second Lieutenant
1 Strand, Black ..... First Lieutenant
2 Strands, Black ..... Captain
3 Strands, Black ..... Major
4 Strands, Black ..... Lieutenant-Colonel
5 Strands, Black ..... Colonel

Straight Bands

1½ Bands, Black ..... Brigadier-, Major- or Lieutenant-General or General

For Army Insignia, see page 85.

UNITED STATES ARMY—PAY

Rank	Monthly
General.....As the President, with approval of Congress, decides	
Lieutenant-General	$916.87
Major-General	666.67
Brigadier-General	500.00
Colonel	333.33
Lieutenant-Colonel	291.67
Major	250.00
Captain	200.00
First Lieutenant	166.67
Second Lieutenant	141.67
Master Signal Electrician; Master Electrician and Band Leader	75.00
Regimental Sergeant-Major; Regimental Supply Sergeant; Electrician Sergeant, first class; Signal Sergeant, first class, Post Ordnance Sergeant; Sergeant Quartermaster Corps; Battalion Sergeant-Major of Engineers; First Sergeant	45.00
Battalion and Squadron Sergeant-Major; Master Gunner; Assistant Band Leader	40.00
Electrician Sergeant, second class; Sergeant of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps and Band; Color Sergeant; Drum Major	36.00
Sergeant of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, or Hospital Corps; Supply Sergeant; Mess Sergeant; Radio Sergeant; Sergeant Bugler; Stable Sergeant; Fireman; Corporal; Cook; Horseshoer	30.00
Corporals of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps or Hospital Corps; Mechanics in Coast Artillery; Privates in Band..	24.00
Corporals of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; Mechanic, Farrier, Saddler	21.00
First Class Private	18.00
Privates, Hospital Corps	16.00
Privates	15.00

Additional Pay

Officers below the rank of Brigadier-General are allowed 10% additional for each term of 5 years' service, known as longevity pay. This may not amount to more than 40%. Officers receive 10% additional for service outside the United States. When on aviation duty they receive from 25 to 75% additional.

Enlisted men receive additional compensation on re-enlistments and for merit, efficient marksmanship or special duty. When detailed on aviation, 50% addition. Beginning June 1, 1917, and until the end of the present war the pay of enlisted men on active service was increased as follows:

Men receiving not over	$21.00 per month	$15.00 monthly additional
Men receiving $24.00 to	30.00 per month	12.00 monthly additional
Men receiving 30.00 to	40.00 per month	8.00 monthly additional
Men receiving over	40.00 per month	6.00 monthly additional

Privates receive 20% of the original pay additional to the above for service outside of the United States.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SALUTES

Salutes are rendered by individuals in recognition of superior authority or by cannon of a proscribed number for the honoring of the saluted person.

By Individuals

Salutes by an individual unarmed are made with the right hand. By an individual armed or by a body of troops armed they are made according to the regulations proscribed for the weapon carried.

By Cannon

Person Saluted	Number of Guns
National Salute The President of the United States	21
The Vice President Foreign Ambassadors Members of the Cabinet	19
Governors of States or Territories Chief Justice of the United States Speaker of the House of Representatives General Admiral	17
Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy Foreign Envoy and Ministers Lieutenant General or Vice Admiral	15
Ministers accredited to the United States Major General or Rear Admiral Chargé d'Affairs	13
Brigadier General	11

On July 4 is fired a salute of one gun for each state in the Union.

RELATIVE RANKS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

Army	Corresponding Rank in Navy
General	Admiral
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral
Major-General	Rear Admiral
Brigadier-General	Commodore, formerly, now abolished
Colonel	Captain
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander
Major	Lieutenant-Commander
Captain	Lieutenant
First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (Junior Grade)
Second Lieutenant	Ensign
Cadet	Midshipman

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE GUARD

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guard house than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me, all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm.
9. To allow no one to commit a nuisance on or near my post.
10. In any case not covered by instructions to call the corporal of the guard.
11. To salute all officers, and all colors and standards not cased.
12. To be especially watchful at night, and during the time for challenging to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

FOREIGN MONEY, VALUES IN U. S. CURRENCY

	Approximate Value
Austria	
1 Heller	1/5 cent
1 Krone=100 Heller	19 cents
Belgium	
1 Centime	1/5 cent
1 Franc=100 centimes	19 cents
England	
1 Farthing	½ cent
1 Halfpenny	1 cent
1 Penny	2 cents
1 Shilling=12 pence	24 cents
1 Pound or sovereign=20 shillings	$4.87
France	
1 Centime	1/5 cent
1 Franc=100 centimes	19 cents
Germany	
1 Pfennig	¼ cent
1 Mark=100 pfennig	24 cents
Italy	
1 Centisimi	1/5 cent
1 Lira=100 centesimi	19 cents
Russia	
1 Kopeck	½ cent
1 Ruble=100 kopecks	51 cents

UNITED STATES NAVY

STRENGTH OF PERSONNEL

Regular Navy

The strength of the United States Navy on January 1, 1917, was 58,309 officers and men. On May 8, 1917, the President was authorized to raise this to the full war strength, 150,000 officers and men. The number required will rise further by the acquisition of additional vessels.

Naval Militia

Consists of the regular militia of the several states, organized, armed and equipped for the corresponding branches of the service in the Regular Navy. Twenty-four states and territories maintain a Naval Militia, the total strength of which on January 1, 1917, was 8,517 officers and men. All of the states were ordered in April to recruit the organizations to full war strength, bringing the personnel to 24,700 officers and men.

Total Strength

	Officers and Men
Regular Navy	150,000
Naval Militia	24,700
Total	174,700

United States Marine Corps

An independent branch of the military service. Although it is under the direction of the Navy Department it may be detailed by order of the President for service with the Army. Its duties are to garrison Navy Yards and Naval Stations and defenses erected for their protection. It also furnishes to all battleships, cruisers and other vessels, when necessary, a detachment for guard duty and also to assist in manning the ship's guns. A mobile force is kept in readiness at the Marine Barracks as the first line for foreign service as occasion may demand. It is commanded by a Major General.

Strength of Personnel

The Marine Corps on January 1, 1917, had a personnel of 15,627 officers and men. The President on May 8, 1917, was authorized to increase this number to the full war strength of 30,000 officers and men.

UNITED STATES NAVY CREWS

The following figures can be only averages, the number of men composing officers and crews varying so with the great diversity in size, armament and duty of the vessels that it is impossible to give exact complements. The same vessel may vary at different times as it is assigned to different duties.

Class of Ship	Crew
Superdreadnaught Battleships	110 Officers
	940 Men
	75 Marines
Total	1,125
Dreadnaught Battleships	95 Officers
	790 Men
	64 Marines
Total	949
Battleships	75 Officers
	730 Men
	50 Marines
Total	855
Armored Cruisers, Cruisers	80 Officers
	810 Men
	Marines according to duty assigned
Total	890
Destroyers	14 Officers
	90 Men
Total	104

Complement of Naval Organization

Fleet: Theoretically, two or more squadrons.
Squadron: Eight vessels (the tactical unit).
Division: Usually four vessels.

Commands of Naval Officers

The Admiral of the Navy may command a fleet, or perform such other duty as may be assigned to him by the Navy Department.

A Rear Admiral may command a fleet, a squadron, a division, or a naval station.

A Captain may command a division or a squadron, be chief of staff to a flag officer, command a naval station, a battleship, an armored cruiser, or a ship not rated.

A commander may command a division of a squadron, a naval station, a battleship, a protected cruiser of the first rate, a ship of the second or third rate, a torpedo destroyer flotilla, or a ship not rated; may be chief of staff to a flag officer; be assigned to duty as fleet engineer; and may serve as executive officer of a battleship or armored cruiser.

A lieutenant-commander may command a ship of the third or fourth rate, a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a torpedo boat flotilla, a torpedo destroyer, or a ship not rated, and may in a ship commanded by an officer of superior grade serve as executive officer, or navigator, or ordnance officer, or senior engineer officer.

A lieutenant may command a ship of the fourth rate, a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a torpedo boat flotilla, a torpedo destroyer torpedo boat, tug tender, or ship not rated.

A lieutenant (junior grade) or an ensign may command a torpedo boat, tug, tender or ship not rated.

A midshipman shall perform such duty afloat as may be assigned him, including watch and divisions duty (deck or engine room), but shall not be detailed for duty on the personal staff of a flag officer, or as aid to the captain of a ship.

UNITED STATES NAVY—PAY

Rank	Pay Monthly
Admiral	$1,125.00
Vice-Admiral	750.00
Rear-Admiral	666.67
Captain	333.33
Commander	283.33
Lieutenant-Commander	250.00
Lieutenant	200.00
Ensign	141.67
Midshipman	50.00
Boatswains; Gunners; Sailmakers; Pharmacists; Machinists; Pay Clerks	$125.00 to 187.50
Mates	93.00 to 125.00
Chief Machinist Mate; Chief Commissary Sergeant	70.00
Chief Master-at-Arms; Boilermaker	65.00
Chief Electrician; Chief Yeoman; Hospital Stewards	60.00
Ship Cooks, first class; Machinists; Mates, first class, Coppersmiths	55.00
Bandmaster	52.00
Chief Boatswain's Mate; Chief Turret Captain; Chief Gunner's Mate; Chief Carpenter's Mate; Chief Water Tender; Turret Captain; First Class Electrician; First Class Blacksmith	50.00
Plumbers and Fitters; Bakers, first class	45.00
Master-at-Arms, first class; Boatswain's Mate, first class; Gunner's Mate, second class; Quartermaster, first class; Sailmaker's Mates; Carpenter's Mates, first class; Painters, first class; Yeomen, first class; Machinist's Mate, second class; Electrician, second class; Shipfitters; Ship Cooks, second class	40.00
Oilers	37.00
First Musicians	36.00
Master-at-Arms, second class; Boatswain's Mate, second class; Gunner's Mate, second class; Quartermaster, second class; Fireman, first class; Baker, second class; Carpenter's Mate, second class; Painter, second class; Yeoman, second class; Baker, second class	35.00
Musicians, first class	32.00
Master-at-Arms, third class; Coxswain; Gunner's Mate, third class; Quartermaster, third class; Electrician, third class; Carpenter, third class; Painters, third class; Yeomen, third class; Hospital apprentice, first class; Fireman, second class; Musician, second class; Bugler; Ship Cook, third class	30.00
Seaman Gunners	26.00
Ship Cooks, fourth class	25.00
Seaman	24.00
Coal Passers	22.00
Hospital Apprentices	20.00
Ordinary Seaman	19.00
Apprentice Seamen; Landsmen	16.00

Additional Pay

Officers receive 10% additional for each 5 years' service, known as longevity pay, not to exceed 40%. On sea duty and outside the United States, 10% additional.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND NURSES

A Bureau of War Risk Insurance was provided in the law approved October 6, 1917, with supervision over a new system of insurance for the "greater protection" of our soldiers, sailors, nurses, officers and their dependents. There are two classes of benefits: (1) Compensation for death or disability without payment of premiums, and (2) Benefits in the form of insurance upon payment of premiums. The entire army and navy, including coast guard, naval reserves, national naval volunteers, nurses, etc., are eligible. Privates and officers and their dependents are upon the same footing.

Under the second class insurance is provided against death or total permanent disability for an amount in any multiple of $500 but not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000. Medical examination is not required. Insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or entrance into active service.

The insurance is payable only to a wife or husband, child, grandchild, parent (father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather or stepmother), brother, sister, or, during total and permanent disability, to the injured person himself. The insurance is limited to 240 equal installments. During the war it is term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than 5 years after the war the term insurance shall be converted without medical examination into any form of insurance requested by the insured, as ordinary life, 20 payment life, endownment, etc.

The Treasury Department on October 14, 1917, issued a table of monthly premiums for various ages, in part as follows:

Age	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
16	$0.63	$3.15	$ 6.30
21	.65	3.25	6.50
22	.65	3.25	6.50
23	.65	3.25	6.50
24	.66	3.30	6.60
25	.66	3.30	6.60
26	.67	3.35	6.70
27	.67	3.35	6.70
28	.68	3.40	6.80
29	.69	3.45	6.90
30	.69	3.45	6.90
31	.70	3.50	7.00
40	.81	4.05	8.10
50	1.14	5.70	11.40

Compensation for Death or Disability

Under the first class is made compensation for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line or duty. Such compensation is to be paid monthly in amounts depending upon the family (widow and child or children), or dependents (widowed mother), that are left by the one deceased or disabled. This compensation is without the payment of premiums and is a substitute for existing pension laws.

Insurance for Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses—(Cont'd)

Allotments of Pay

By Officers

An officer may transfer his entire monthly pay account, when due, to his family, dependents or anyone whom he may designate, or he may direct that it be deposited in any bank by the quartermaster who pays the account.

By Enlisted Men

Under the new law of October 6, 1917, there are two kinds of pay allotments for enlisted men:

(1) **Compulsory:** The new law makes compulsory allotments of pay to a wife; to a former wife divorced but not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed; to a child, or children. The monthly amount shall not be less than $15 nor more than one-half the man's pay. If one-half the man's pay is not allotted the unallotted portion of such one-half shall be deposited to the man's credit to be held during the period of his service, bearing 4% interest per annum. Principal and interests shall be paid to the enlisted man, if living, if not, to his beneficiaries or heirs.

(2) **Voluntary:** The enlisted man may also allot any portion of his monthly pay after compulsory allotment or prior claims, for such purposes or persons as he may direct.

Family Allowances

Under the new law there is provided also a family allowance in addition not exceeding $50 per month, TO BE GRANTED AND PAID BY THE UNITED STATES, upon written application to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, by any enlisted man or by or on behalf of any prospective beneficiary. This allowance does not apply to commissioned officers.

The family allowances monthly are:

Class A: In case of a man to his wife (including divorced) and to child or children:

a—Wife but no child	$15.00
b—Wife and one child	25.00
c—Wife and two children	32.50
($5 per month additional for each additional child)	
d—No wife and one child	5.00
e—No wife and two children	12.50
f—No wife and three children	20.00
g—No wife and four children	30.00
($5 per month additional for each additional child)	

Class B: In case of a man or woman to grandchild, parent, brother or sister:

a—One parent	$10.00
b—Two parents	20.00
c—Each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent	5.00

In the case of a woman to a child or children:

d—One child	$ 5.00
e—Two children	12.50
f—Three children	20.00
g—Four children	30.00
($5 per month additional for each additional child)	

These family allowances are granted only so long as the enlisted man or woman makes compulsory or voluntary allotments of pay to the dependent.

AVIATION

No service in the army presents more romance and fascination than that of aviation. The skilled aviator today in war service must be able to take photographs of the country, fight his adversary with a machine gun, drop bombs, send wireless reports back to his base, dodge shrapnel, and he must do this in all kinds of weather, meanwhile manipulating his machine.

No invention of modern ages has played a more vital part in shaping the course and methods of the World War than America's achievement, the airplane. Enormous masses of men, strung along a continuous front protected on one flank by the sea and on the other by neutral Switzerland, have almost eliminated strategy, but it was the airplane which, by its nearly unlimited capacities for observation, made possible the giant land gun, firing at objects miles beyond the vision of its gunners; and it is the giant gun which has resulted in the extreme development of trench warfare. As the United States entered the war the airplane was looked upon as one of the principal factors to bring the war to speedy and successful termination for the Allies.

The number of airplanes required was placed by some estimates as high as 100,000, air craft in droves to blind the enemy, observe his movements and place him at the mercy of our forces. On the best authority it seems probable that 25,000 will be rushed into action as soon as possible. Not only was there the question of the machines, but of more concern, the provision and training of the men to man them. Yet this too is being answered with a spirit typical of America. Men have rushed in steady streams to the aviation camps, enlisting in this, the latest holder of the title to premier service in the army.

While serving in the Aviation Section, officers and men, in recognition of their preferred service, are awarded an increase in compensation based on their rating for efficiency and the work they are required to perform. The increases are:

Aviation Officers .....25 per cent
Junior Military Aviators.....50 per cent
Military Aviators .....75 per cent
Enlisted Men .....50 per cent

So great is the variety of airplanes and so rapid is their development under the stress of war demands that no attempt can be made here to describe them. The principal type is the fighting plane, of extreme swiftness, constructed to carry a machine gun of the Lewis type and a man to operate it, in addition to the aviators. Others are of the observation type, larger and slower, and at the same time less tricky in their operation, used for purposes of observing or photographing enemy lines, etc.

The Zeppelin has remained a creature of the German Army. No attempt has been made by the Allies to copy it, for the simple reason that it has failed to justify its existence. Germany herself has shown a disposition to abandon it. The Zeppelin is too costly in material, time and labor for construction and when constructed, is too unwieldy and furnishes too large a mark for successful competition with the airplane.

AVIATION SECTION

Organization and Branches

The Signal Corps (see U. S. Army, Administration) has charge of all aviation, but officers and men may be detailed from any branch of the service. The aviation section is divided as follows:

(1) Flying Corps

The unit of the Flying Corps is the Aero Squadron, commanded by a Major, 5 captains and 12 lieutenants and one medical officer, making a total of 19 commissioned officers. All aviators are commissioned officers, either captains or lieutenants, having passed through the ground school and flying school to the point where they have qualified under the test of reserve military aviators. Enlisted men do not fly, being mechanicians, etc., classified as follows:

4 Master Signal Electricians.
1 Sergeant Major.
1 First Sergeant.
2 Clerks (first class sergeants).
1 Truck Master (first class sergeant).
16 Mechanicians (first class sergeants).
1 Assistant Truck Master (sergeant).
1 Mess Sergeant.
1 Supply Sergeant.
1 Mechanic (sergeant).
1 Photographer (sergeant).
1 Chauffeur (sergeant).
11 Mechinicians (sergeants).
33 Corporals.
6 Cooks.
39 First class Privates.
30 Privates.
4 Medical Department.
Total enlisted, 154.
Total for the Squadron, 173 men.

(2) Non-Flying Corps

The ground department, composed of executive ground officers, supply officers, disbursing officers, adjutants of squads, commanding officers of squads, engineering officers, etc. No enlisted men in this corps.

(3) Balloon Division

For observation of enemy lines, etc., from free or captive balloons. Observers have qualified for observation by passing tests and are commissioned officers. This division has charge of radio-telegraphy. Actual observation work is done only by commissioned officers. Enlisted men are called upon for inflation of balloons, mechanical work, etc.

(4) Aerial Observers

All commissioned officers. Their work is spotting artillery fire, map making, general reconnaissance, photography, etc., for which they ascend as passengers with the aviators.

AVIATION SECTION

Personnel

The strength of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army was given by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in a statement to the Senate committee investigating military affairs, February, 1918, as follows:

	April 1917	Jan. 1, 1918
Officers	65	3,900
Men	1,120	82,120
Total	1,185	86,020

THE LIBERTY MOTOR

With the new Liberty Motor, American airplanes will be equipped with motors probably better than any other now being built. The Liberty Motor has more power for its weight than any other engine ever devised. No engine ever before created has given 400 horsepower with only 875 pounds weight, as does this product of American genius. The motors are now being turned out and airplanes are being equipped with them every day. Construction is wholly standardized and American factories will be able to produce at least twice as many per week, it is estimated, as they could of any foreign kind of engine.

In the Vacuum Chamber of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, where conditions are produced of temperature and air pressure which would be encountered 35,000 feet in the air (two miles higher than any aviator ever has flown) the high pressure Liberty Motor has been run for 50 hours continuously. This is longer than any possible flight, since no airplane could carry the required gasoline. The new motor will develop more than 400 horsepower at 1,625 revolutions per minute. It has twelve cylinders, with two spark plugs to each cylinder.

THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

By proclamation of the President, December 26, 1917, the railroads of the United States passed under government control for the period of the war at noon, December 28, 1917. Control of the railroads is now under the following administration:

Director General of Railroads, William G. McAdoo

Assistant to the Director General, Walker D. Hines

General Counsel, John Barton Payne

Director of Division of Transportation, Carl R. Gray

Director of Division of Traffic, Edward Chambers

Director of Division of Finance and Purchases, John Skelton Williams

Director of Division of Labor, W. S. Carter

Director of Division of Public Service and Accounting, Charles A. Prouty

Manager Locomotive Section, Division of Transportation, Frank McManamy

Regional Directors

In charge of operation Eastern railroads, A. H. Smith, New York, N. Y.

In charge of operation Southern railroads, C. H. Markham, Atlanta, Ga.

In charge of operation Western railroads, R. H. Aishton, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Wage Commission

Franklin K. Lane, Charles C. McChord, J. Harry Covington, William R. Willcox

No American industry has sprung into the tremendously increased activities necessitated by the War with more unhesitating vigor or more spectacular results than has the industry upon which all others must depend—the American Railways. Caught in the flood of wartime traffic with equipment which had grown inadequately through years of adversity and called upon to meet the demands of a traffic the tremendous proportions of which no one could have dreamed of two or three years ago, they took steps at once to meet the test by marshalling their 260,000 miles voluntarily under unified control, subordinating everything to the needs of the Government in preparing for and carrying on the War.

Atop this unprecedented jump in traffic came the need of transporting thousands upon thousands of men to the camps and points of embarkation. Between August 1 and December 1, 1917, the railroads of this country safely transported approximately 1,500,000 soldiers to training camps and ports of embarkation. Five hundred thousand of these men made journeys necessitating overnight travel and were moved in tourist or standard sleeping cars.

On one of the long hauls 8,000 men were moved from a training camp on the western coast to a point on the eastern coast—a distance of 3,700 miles—in a little less than a week. The men traveled in sixteen sections, each comprising 12 tourist cars and 2 baggage cars.

To assure the safety of the men in travel the railroads have adopted an average speed of 25 miles per hour for all troop trains except when freight cars, needed for the transportation of equipment, are included in the trains. The speed then is reduced to 20 miles per hour.

The railways took every step possible to safeguard the lives entrusted to them by the Government and to complete the troops movement without delay, without interfering with the abnormal amount of commercial traffic the war has produced, without interruption of the regular passenger train service. This was exceptionally difficult because practically all of the troop movement, Regulars, National Guard and National Army, required special train service. National Guard and National Army alone called for 13,500 passenger cars, including 1,500 standard and tourist sleepers, 2,000 baggage cars and 4,500 freight cars.

Some slight conception of what this problem meant may be deduced from the fact that in the National Army movement alone the railroads had to prepare special train schedules covering 4,531 towns and cities designated by the Provost Martial General as the points of local concentration from which the recruits to the new army moved to their cantonments.

For the construction of the 16 cantonments 64,000 carloads of materials had to be moved, while for the 16 concentration camps 40,000 carloads more were required. Approximately 2,500 carloads of food and other necessities are being delivered daily by the railroads at cantonments and camps where the new army is being trained for service abroad. The task is a difficult one, involving as it does the supplying of all the necessities of life for 16 non-productive cities with a population of 40,000 each and 56 smaller cities ranging in population from 300 to 3,000. Altogether more than a million men gathered at the various centers must have their daily necessities brought to them by the railways.

FOOD—WHY WE MUST SAVE IT TO WIN THE WAR

By the United States Food Administration

"The men of the Allied Nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. The production of food by these countries has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference came from America and a few other countries. Now this difference is greater than ever and, at the same time, but little food can be brought in from the outside except from America.

"Therefore, our Allies depend on America for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before. For today they are our companions in the great war for democracy and liberty. They are doing the fighting, the suffering, and dying—in our war.

"WHY WE MUST SEND MORE WHEAT—England, France, Italy and Belgium taken together, import in peace time 40 per cent of their breadstuffs. But now, with their reduction in harvest, they must import 60 per cent. We must increase our normal export surplus of 88,000,000 bushels to 220,000,000 bushels. It can be done but in one way: by economizing and substituting. The people of the Allies cannot substitute corn alone for bread as we can. . . . The whole problem can be met if we will substitute one pound of corn or other cereal flour for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds a week to four pounds a week.

"WHY WE MUST SEND MORE MEAT—The food animals of the Allies have decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war began; thus the source of their meat production is decreasing. At the same time, the needs of their soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption. If we will save one ounce of meat per person per day we can send our Allies what they need.

"WHY WE MUST SEND BUTTER AND MILK—The decreasing herds and the lack of fodder mean a steady falling off in the dairy products of our Allies. They have been asking for larger and larger exports from us. Last year we sent them three times as much butter and almost ten times as much condensed milk as we used to send them before the war. We must not only keep up to this level, but do still better.

"WHY, WE MUST SEND SUGAR—Before the war France, Italy and Belgium produced as much sugar as they used, while England drew most of its supplies from what are now enemy countries. France and Italy are producing less than they need, while England is cut off from the source of seventy per cent of her usual imports. These three Allied countries must now draw 1,500,000 tons more of sugar than they did before the war from the sources from which we draw our supplies. We must divide with them. We can do it by economizing. The usual American consumption per person is just double that of France.

"LET US REMEMBER—that every flag that flies opposite the German one is by proxy the American flag, and that the armies fighting in our defense under these flags cannot be maintained through this winter unless there is food enough for them and for their women and children at home."

FOOD REGULATIONS

Effective Jan. 28, 1918, the United States Food Administration announced new and more drastic regulations for conservation of wheat, meat, fat, sugar and milk, as follows:

1. **Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week, and one wheatless meal in every day.** On these days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat; use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount needed for thickening gravies or as binder for corn or other cereal breads. Bake no wheat bread; buy only war bread. We must use 1/3 less wheat than last year.

2. **Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week and one meatless meal in every day. Have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.** "Meatless" means without cattle, sheep or hog products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. (Porkless Saturdays and meatless meals temporarily suspended Mar. 3, 1918.) Use fish, poultry, eggs. We eat and waste nearly twice the meat we need.

3. **Make every day a fat-saving day. Save butter, lard, lard substitutes, etc.** Fry less. Bake, broil, boil and stew foods instead. Save meat drippings. Use butter only on table. Use vegetable oils for cooking. As a nation, we use and waste two and a half times the fat we need.

4. **Make every day a sugar-saving day.** Use less sugar, less sweet drinks and less candy. We use twice the sugar we need.

5. **Use fruits, vegetables and potatoes abundantly.** Raise all you can at home.

6. **Use milk wisely.** Use all, waste none. Children must have whole milk. (Use sour or skimmed for cooking and cheese.

7. **Hoarding food.** Anyone buying or holding more food now than in peace times is aiding the enemy, unless it is food canned, dried or preserved at home. Report to the nearest food administrator the name and address of anyone discouraging the production and saving of food.

As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals). The housewife may use these separately in baking breads, cake or pastry, or mix them.

Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from bakers, who are required under the license regulations, beginning February 24, to substitute a minimum of 20 per cent of such cereals with their wheat flour.

Consumers are urged to buy this bread, to be known as **Victory Bread.** Graham and whole wheat bread also will be given this name, as they use 25 per cent more of the wheat grain than does white bread, and save wheat flour.

Observations of the food regulations, Mr. Hoover estimates, will save 15,000,000 bushels of wheat monthly for shipment to our allies. This will enable our allies to subsist, though their ration will be short.

Americans saved 312,000,000 pounds of wheat, 180,000,000 pounds of meat, 24,000,000 pounds of sugar and 8,000,000 pounds of fats, a total of 390,000 tons, during the first six weeks of meatless and wheatless days, according to figures compiled by the Federal Food Administration.

MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR

In the year 1915-1916, the latest for which figures are available, the merchant shipping owned by the nations at war were as shown in the following table. Since that time, of course, Germany has lost a vast number of her ships through seizure by the United States and other nations as they declared war; the Allies have lost a large number through submarine sinkings, as shown on following page, and some have been lost from natural causes. Tremendous speeding up of shipbuilding in Great Britain and the United States especially, however, has added and will add immense tonnages to the Allies' shipping supplies.

The Allies	Steamers and Sailing Vessels, 100 Tons and Up	Total Tonnage
Great Britain and Dominions	11,353	21,274,068
United States (inc. lakes)	3,249	5,892,639
France	1,539	2,285,728
Italy	1,177	1,736,545
Japan	1,155	1,826,068
Russia	1,256	1,054,762
Belgium	164	276,427
Brazil	443	317,414
China	81	98,079
Cuba	48	37,882
Greece	510	908,725
Portugal	206	122,726
Roumania	34	54,603
Total, Allies	21,215	35,885,666
The Enemy		
Germany	2,166	4,706,027
Austria-Hungary	433	1,018,210
Turkey	212	133,162
Total, the Enemy	2,811	5,857,399

Tonnage Loss and Ship Construction

Reliable figures published Jan. 3, 1918, gave the following indication of the results of the submarine campaign against British shipping:

	Tons
Total tonnage British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons in August, 1914	16,841,519
Loss by enemy action and otherwise, less new construction, purchases and captures	2,750,000
Remaining January 1, 1918	14,091,519

Daniel Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, stated before the Senate Commerce Committee in January, 1918, that satisfactory progress was being made in ship construction. There were under construction 1,427 ships, 8,573,108 tons. Wooden ships for which contracts had been placed represent 379 bottoms. There are 58 ships of composite construction also. Of 110 shipyards receiving contracts, 75 have been created since January 1, 1917.

SUBMARINE RECORD

Losses of British merchantmen by mine or submarine since the German proclamation of unrestricted torpedoing have been as follows for the first 52 weeks:

Week—	Ending 1917		Over 1,600 tons	Under 1,600 tons	Smaller craft
First	March	3	14	9	3
Second	March	10	13	4	3
Third	March	17	16	8	21
Fourth	March	24	19	7	10
Fifth	March	31	18	13	6
Sixth	April	7	17	2	6
Seventh	April	14	19	9	21
Eighth	April	21	40	15	9
Ninth	April	28	38	13	8
Tenth	May	5	24	22	16
Eleventh	May	12	18	5	3
Twelfth	May	19	18	9	3
Thirteenth	May	26	18	1	2
Fourteenth	June	2	15	3	5
Fifteenth	June	9	22	10	6
Sixteenth	June	16	27	5	0
Seventeenth	June	23	21	7	0
Eighteenth	June	30	15	5	11
Nineteenth	July	7	14	3	7
Twentieth	July	14	14	4	8
Twenty-first	July	21	21	3	1
Twenty-second	July	28	18	3	0
Twenty-third	August	4	21	2	0
Twenty-fourth	August	11	14	2	3
Twenty-fifth	August	18	15	3	2
Twenty-sixth	August	25	18	5	0
Twenty-seventh	September	1	20	3	0
Twenty-eighth	September	8	12	6	4
Twenty-ninth	September	15	8	20	1
Thirtieth	September	22	13	2	2
Thirty-first	September	29	11	2	6
Thirty-second	October	6	14	2	3
Thirty-third	October	13	12	6	1
Thirty-fourth	October	20	17	8	0
Thirty-fifth	October	27	14	4	0
Thirty-sixth	November	3	8	4	0
Thirty-seventh	November	10	1	5	1
Thirty-eighth	November	17	10	7	0
Thirty-ninth	November	24	14	7	0
Fortieth	December	1	16	1	4
Forty-first	December	8	14	7	0
Forty-second	December	15	14	3	1
Forty-third	December	22	11	1	1
Forty-fourth	December	29	18	3	0
	1918				
Forty-fifth	January	5	18	3	4
Forty-sixth	January	12	6	2	2
Forty-seventh	January	19	6	2	0
Forty-eighth	January	26	9	6	1
Forty-ninth	February	2	10	5	4
Fiftieth	February	9	13	6	3
Fifty-first	February	16	12	3	1
Fifty-second	February	23	14	4	7
Total, fifty-second week			822	294	200

Grand total, 1,316.

GREATEST BATTLES OF THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

Name	Date	Men Engaged
18th Century		
Blenheim	1704	116,000
Ramilies	1706	122,000
Oudenard	1708	170,000
Malplaquet	1709	200,000
Dettingen	1743	97,000
Fontenoy	1745	90,000
Prague	1757	124,000
Kollin	1757	87,000
Leuthen	1757	111,000
Breslau	1757	110,000
Zorndorf	1758	84,700
Hochkirch	1758	132,000
Zullchau	1759	113,000
Torgau	1760	106,000
Castiglione	1796	90,000
19th Century		
Hohenlinden	1800	106,000
Austerlitz	1805	148,000
Eylau	1807	133,500
Heilsburg	1807	169,000
Friedland	1807	142,000
Eckmeihl	1809	145,000
Aspern	1809	170,000
Wagram	1809	370,000
Talavera	1809	109,000
Borodino	1812	263,000
Baptzen	1813	300,000
Vittoria	1813	143,000
Leipsic	1813	440,000
Le Rothiere	1814	120,000
Laon	1814	112,000
Ligny	1815	159,000
Waterloo	1815	170,000
Magenta	1859	108,000
Solferino	1859	295,000
Civil War		
Shiloh	1862	98,000
Seven Pines	1862	90,000
Gaines Mills	1862	90,000
Malvern Hill	1862	150,000
Second Manassas	1862	127,000
Antietam	1862	128,000
Fredericksburg	1862	190,000
Chickamauga	1863	128,000
Chancellorsville	1863	192,000
Gettysburg	1863	163,000
Chattanooga	1863	99,000
Stone River	1863	80,712
Spottyslvania	1864	150,000
Cold Harbor	1864	168,000
Wilderness	1864	179,000
Koenigratz	1866	417,000
Worth	1870	135,000
Vionville	1870	168,000
Gravelotte	1870	320,000
Plevna	1877	115,000

NEW WEAPONS AND METHODS OF THE WORLD WAR

Many weapons of the World War are of a wonder and strangeness dreamed of a few years ago by only the imagination of a Jules Verne. Others are a return to the warfare and implements of ancient times. Some of the products and methods of this greatest of all conflicts, new achievements of science or borrowings from ancient and mediaeval times or savagery, weapons of offense and weapons of defense in reply to them are:

	Nation Which Invented or Introduced
Airplane	United States
Submarine	United States
Tanks	Great Britain
Zeppelin	Germany
Anti-Aircraft Guns	Great Britain and France
Giant Land Guns	Germany
High Powered Explosives	General
Trenches and Dugouts	General
Anti-Submarine Steel Nets	Allies
Anti-Submarine Depth Bombs	Allies
Hand Grenades	Germany
Steel Darts	France
Anti-Zeppelin Inflammatory Shells	Allies
Barbed Wire Entanglements	General
Poison Gas	Germany
Anti-Gas Masks	Allies
Tear Shells	Germany
Goggles	Allies
Star Shells	Germany
Flesh-Burning Gas Shells	Germany
Smoke Screens on Land and Sea	Allies
Liquid Fire	Germany
Bacteria	Germany
Poisoned Wells and Candy	Germany
Destruction of Land Fertility	Germany
Terrorism and Frightfulness	Germany
Slavery	Germany
Propaganda Sewing Treachery Among Opponents	Germany
World-Wide Spies and Plotting	Germany
Starvation	Germany

WHY UNITED STATES CANNOT MAKE PEACE WITH THE PRUSSIAN MILITARISTS

(Extracts from writings of leaders of Prussian thought.)

The supreme aim shall be: Greater Germany, whose task shall be the well-being of Germans."

"The purpose must be to crush the [individuality of the] conquered people and its political and lingual existence."

"It [the conquering nation] must spread out over foreign soil, and must displace strangers with the power of the sword."

"Keep the subject race in as uncivilized condition as possible, and thus prevent them from becoming a danger to the handful of their conquerors."

"By right of war the right of strange races to migrate into Germanic settlements will be taken away. By right of war the non-German [population] in America and great Australia must be settled in Africa. * * * By right of war we can send back the useless South American Romance peoples and the half-breeds to North Africa."

INCOME TAX

Income taxes to be paid under the new war revenue bill, combined with those required by the old law, are shown below. Single men pay war taxes on incomes over $1,000 and married men on incomes above $2,000. Income exemptions under the old tax law are $3,000 for single men and $4,000 for married men. The first item of war taxes below—$20—applies to single men with incomes of $2,000. The next item of $20 applies to married men with incomes of $3,000, and the following items apply only to incomes of married men. After passing the $4,000 income, single men pay $40 a year more on the same amounts. Following are the figures:

Annual Income	Old Tax	War Tax	Total Married Man
$1,000	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	$20	.....
3,000	.....	20	$20
4,000	.....	40	40
5,000	$20	60	80
6,000	40	90	130
7,000	60	120	180
8,000	80	155	235
9,000	100	195	295
10,000	120	235	355
11,000	140	285	425
12,000	160	335	495
13,000	180	390	570
14,000	200	450	650
15,000	220	510	730
16,000	240	580	820
17,000	260	650	910
18,000	280	720	1,000
19,000	300	790	1,090
20,000	320	860	1,180
25,000	470	1,310	1,780
30,000	620	1,760	2,380
35,000	770	2,210	2,980
40,000	920	2,660	3,580
45,000	1,120	3,260	4,380
50,000	1,320	3,860	5,180
55,000	1,520	4,460	5,980
60,000	1,720	5,060	6,780
65,000	1,970	5,860	7,830
70,000	2,220	6,660	8,880
75,000	2,470	7,460	9,930

INCOME TAX (Cont'd)

Annual Income	Old Tax	War Tax	Total Married Man
80,000	2,720	8,260	10,980
85,000	3,020	9,260	12,280
90,000	3,320	10,260	13,580
95,000	3,620	11,260	14,880
100,000	3,920	12,260	16,180
110,000	4,620	14,660	19,280
125,000	5,670	18,260	23,930
135,000	6,370	20,660	27,030
150,000	7,420	24,260	31,680
175,000	9,420	31,010	40,430
200,000	11,420	37,760	49,180
225,000	13,670	45,760	59,430
250,000	15,920	53,760	69,680
275,000	18,420	62,760	81,180
300,000	20,920	71,760	92,680
350,000	26,420	91,260	117,680
400,000	31,920	110,760	142,680
450,000	37,420	130,260	167,680
500,000	42,920	149,760	192,680
550,000	48,920	170,760	219,680
600,000	54,920	191,760	246,680
650,000	60,920	212,760	273,680
700,000	66,920	233,760	300,680
750,000	72,920	254,760	327,680
800,000	78,920	278,260	357,180
850,000	84,920	301,760	386,680
900,000	90,920	325,260	416,180
950,000	96,920	348,760	445,680
1,000,000	102,920	372,260	475,180
1,250,000	135,420	502,260	637,680
1,500,000	167,920	632,260	800,180
1,750,000	202,920	762,260	965,180
2,000,000	237,920	892,260	1,130,180
2,250,000	275,420	1,022,260	1,297,680
2,500,000	312,920	1,152,260	1,465,180
3,000,000	387,920	1,412,260	1,800,180
2,750,000	350,420	1,282,260	1,632,680

Belgium

Aerschot=Air-shot′
Alost=Ah′-lawst
Andenne=Ahn-den′
Antwerp=Ahnt-werp
Arlon=Ahr′-long
Beaumont=Bo-mong′
Binche=Ban′-jhe
Blankenberghe=Blan-ken-behr′ yeh
Bouvigne=Boo-veen′-ye
Braine l'Alleud=Brain-luh-leuh′
Braine le Conte=Brain-luh-Cont′
Bruges=Breezh
Brussels=Brus′-elz
Charleroi=Shar-lah-rwah′
Chimay=Shih-may′
Cortemarck=Kort-mark
Courtrai=Koor-tray′
Diest=Deest
Dinant=Dee-nahng′
Dyle=Deel
Dixmude=Dee-meehd
Eghezee=Egg-a-zay′
Enghien=Ahn-yang′
Furnes=Feern
Gembloux=Ghon-bloo′
Genappe=Zheh-napp′
Gheel=Gail
Grammont=Gram-mong′
Haelen=Hah-len′
Hal=Hahl
Hamme=Hahm
Hasselt=Hah-selt′
Herenthals=Heir′-en-tals
Heyst=Hiest
Huy=Wee
Jodoigne=Zho-dwan′-ye
Jongres=Zhong′-r
Knocke=K'noc-keh
La Belle Alliance=Lah-Bell′-Ah-lee-anz′
Laeken=Lah′-ken
La Roche=Lah Rosh
Liege=Lee-ayzh′
Lierre=Lee-air′
Ligny=Leen-yee′
Limburh=Lam-bour′
Lipramont=Leep′-rah-mong
Lokeren=Lo′-ker-yen
Lombartzeyde=Lom-bart-zide
Louvain=Loo-ven′
Malines=Mah-leen′
Manage=Mah-nahzh′
Marienbourg=Mah-ree′-om-boor
Middelkkerke=Middle-kerk
Mons=Mongs
Mont St. Jean=Mong Sang Zhong
Namur=Nah-muhr′
Neerwinden=Nair′-vin-den
Neufchateau=Nuf-shah-to′
Nieuport=New-port
Nivelles=Nee-vel′
Nonove=No-nov′
Ostend=Os-tend′
Ottignes=Ot-teen′-ye
Oudenard=Ood-n-ard
Pervyse=Pair-veez
Ramillies=Rah-mee-yay′
Ramscapelle=Rahms-keh-pel′-leh
Renaix=Reh-nay′
Roulers=Roo-lay′
Sambre=Sahm-br
Seraing=Seh-rang′
Soignies=Swahn-yee′
St. Trond=Sang Trong′
Tamise=Tah-meez′
Termonde=Tair-mond
Terveuren=Ter-voo′-ren
Thielt=Teelt
Thourout=Too-roo′
Thuin=Twang
Tirlemont=Teer-leh-mong′
Tongres=Tong-r
Tournay=Toor-nay′
Verviers=Vair-vee-ay′
Vilvorde=Veel-vort′
Virton=Veer-tong′
Vise=Vee-zay′
Waremme=Wah-rem′
Wavre=Wahv-r
Ypres=Eep-r
Yser=Ee-say′
Zeebrugge=Zay′ brug-geh

France

Aire=Air
Aisne=Ain
Amiens=Ah-mee-ang′
Ardennes=Ahr-den′
Ardres=Ahrd-r
Argonne=Ahr-gon′
Arieuxe=Ahr-yuh′
Armentierres=Ahr-mahn-tee-air′
Arras=Arrah′
Audruico=O-dree′-ko
Bailleul=Ba-yeul′
Barleduc=Bar′-leh-duke′
Bavai=Bahv′-ai
Beaufort=Bo-for′
Beauvais=Bo-vay′
Belfort=Bel-for′
Bergues=Bairg
Berlaimont=Bair-leh-mong′

Berry au Bac=Bair-ree'-o-bak
Besancon=Beh-zahng-song'
Bethune=Bay-toon'
Blamont=Blah-mong'
Bordeau=Bor-do'
Boulogne=Boo-lone'-ye
Bourbourg—Boor-boor'
Bourges=Boorzh
Brest=Brest
Breteuil=Bre-toy'
Calais=Kah-lay'
Cambrai=Kong-bray'
Chalons sur Marne=Shah-long'-seer-Marn'
Chambley=Shahm-blay'
Chantilly=Shang-tee-yee'
Chaumont=Sho-mong'
Cherbourg=Sher-boor'
Compiegne=Kong-pee-enn'
Conde=Kong-day'
Crecy=Kray-see
Denain=Deh-neh'
Dieppe=Dee-epp'
Douai=Doo-ay'
Dunkerque=Daihn-keerk
Epernay=Ay-pair-nay'
Epinal=Ay-pee-nal'
Etain=Ay'-tang
Etappes=Ay'-tapp
Fontaine=Fong-ten'
Fumay=Fee-may'
Givet=Zhee-vay'
Gravelines=Grahv-leen'
Havre=Av'-r
Hazebrouck=Ahz-bruk'
La Bassee=Lah-Bah-say'
Laon=Lohng
Lens=Lahng
Liancourt=Lee-ong'-coor
Lille=Leel
Longwy=Long-vee'
Luneville=Leen-veel'
Lys=Lees
Malplaquet=Mahl-plah-kay'
Marne=Marn
Marseilles=Mar-say'-yeh
Maubert=Mo-bair'
Maubeuge=Mo-berzh
Meaux=Mo
Meurthe et Moselle=Murt-ay-Mo-sel'
Meuse=Merz
Mezieres=May-shee-air'
Montdidier=Mong-tee-'-dyay
Montfaucon=Mong-fo-kong'
Montmedy=Mong-meh-dee'
Montreuil=Mong-troy'
Nancy=Nahn-see'
Nanteuil=Nong-toy'
Neuilly=Noy-yee'
Nord=Nor
Novelles=No-vel'
Noyon=Nwah-yong'
Oise=Wahz
Orleans=Or-lay-ong'
Oye=Waah
Pas de Calais=Pah-d'-Kah-lay'
Peronne=Pair-run'
Reims=Renh
Roubaix=Roo-bay'
Rouen=Roo-ong'
Sedan=Seh-dong'
Senlis=Song'-lee
Soissons=Swah-song'
Somme=Sum
St. Armand=San-Tar-mong'
St. Die=Sang-Dee-ay'
St. Mihiel=Sang-Meal
St. Omer=San-to-mair'
St. Pol=Sang-pohl
St. Quentin=Sang-kong-tang'
St. Remy=Sang-Ruh-me'
Toulon=Too-long'
Valenciennes=Val-long-s'yenn'
Varennes=Vah-ren'
Verdun=Vair-dung'
Vervins=Ver-vang'
Vitry=Vee-tree'
Vosges=Vohzh
Woevre=Wuh'-vr
Zaydcoote=Zaid'-koht

Italy

Agordo=Ah'-gor-do
Alleghe=Ah-leg'-gay
Ampezzo=Ahm-pet'-so
Anzignano=Ahn-seen-yah'-no
Arsiero=Ahr-syair'-o
Asiago=Ah-see-ah'-go
Asolo=Ah'-so-lo
Auronzo=Ow-rahn'-so
Aviano=Ah-vee-ah'-no
Bassano=Bah-sah'-no
Belluno=Bel-loo'-no
Bergamo=Bair'-ga-mo
Bologna=Bo-lohn'-ya
Borca=Bor'-ca
Brenta=Bren'-ta
Brescia=Bray'-sha
Butrio=Boo'-tree-o
Campoformido=Kahm-po-for'-mee-do
Camposampiero=Kahm-po-sahm-pyair'-o
Caprino=Kah-pree'-no
Casarsa=Kah-zar'-sah

Castelfranco=Kah-stel'-frahn'-ko
Cavallino=Kah-vah-lee'-no
Chioggia=Kee-od'-ja
Chiusa=Kee-oo'-sa
Cittadella=Chit-ta-del'-lah
Cividale=Chee-vee-dah'-lay
Codroipo=Koh-droh-ee'-po
Conegliano=Koh-nay-lee-ah'-no
Como=Koh'-mo
Cremona=Kray-moh'-nah
Dolce=Dohl'-chay
Falcade=Fahl-kah'-day
Feltre=Fel'-tray
Faedis=Fah'-ay-dees
Garda=Gahr'-dah
Gemona=Jay-moh'-nah
Gonars=Goh-nars'
Gorizia (Aust. Goritz)=Go-rit'sya
Istria=Ees'-tree-ah
Lago di Garda=Lah'-go dee Gahr'-dah
Laguna=Lah-goo'-nah
Latisana=Lah-tee-sah'-nah
Lisciaza=Lish-yah'-za
Longarone=Lon'-ga-roh'-nay
Lozzo=Loht'-so
Maniago=Mah-nee-ah'-go
Mantova=Mahn-toh'-vah
Marano=Mah-rah'-noh
Marostica=Mah-rohs'-tee-ka
Mestre=Mess'-tray
Milano (Milan)=Mee-lah'-noh
Mirano=Mee-rah'-noh
Moggia di Sotto=Mod'-ja dee Soht'-to
Mogliano=Mohl-yah'-noh
Montebelluna=Mohn'-tay-bel-loo'-nah
Montebello=Mohn'-tay-bel'-loh
Motta=Moht'-tah
Muina=Moo-ee'-nah
Oderzo=Oh-dair'-so
Ospitale=Ohss-pee-tah'-lay
Padova=Pah'-doh-vah
Palmanova=Pahl-mah-noh'-vah
Paluzza=Pah-loot'-sa
Pavia=Pah-vee'-ah
Peschiera=Pess-kee-ay'-rah
Piacenza=Pee-ah-chen'-sa
Piave=Pee-ah'-vay
Pieve di Cadore=Pee-ay'-vay dee Kah'-doh-ray
Piove=Pee-oh'-vay
Pojana=Poh-ee-yah' nah
Pontebba=Pohn-teb'-bah
Ponte di Piave=Pohn'-tay dee Pee-ah'-vay
Ponton=Pohn-tohn'
Pordenone=Pohr-day-noh'-nay
Porto di Chioggia=Pohr'-to dee Kee-od'-ja
Porto di Malamocco=Pohr'-to dee Mah-lah-mohk'-ko
Portogruaro=Pohr'-to-groo-ah'-ro
Pradamano=Prah-dah-mah'-noh
Reggio Emilia=Red'-jo-ay-meel'-ya
Rigolato=Ree-go-lah'-toh
Rocca=Roh'-ka
Roma (Rome)=Roh'-mah
Roveredo=Roh-vay-ray'-doh
Rovigo=Roh-vee'-goh
Sacile=Sah-chee'-lay
Salena=Sah-lay'-nah
Santa Giustina=Sahn'-ta-jus-tee'-nah
San Lorenzo=Sahn Lo-ren'-soh
San Pietro=Sahn-pee-ay'-troh
Santo Daniele=Sahn'-to Dahn-yay'-lay
Sappada=Sah-pah'-dah
Serravalle=Sair'-ah-vah'-lay
Sile=See'-lay
Sondrio=Sohn'-dree-oh
Soverzene=Soh-vair-zay'-nay
Spilimbergo=Spee-leem-bair'-goh
Tagliamento=Tahl-ya-men'-toh
Tarcento=Tahr-chen'-toh
Thiene=Tee-ay'-nay
Talmezzo=Tahl-met'-so
Treviso=Tray-vee'-soh
Trieste (Aust.)Tree-ess'-tay
Udine=Oo'-dee-nay
Valdagno=Vahl-dahn'-yoh
Valstagna=Vahl-stahn'-yah
Venezia=Ven-ay'-zee-ah
Verona=Ver-oh'-nah
Vicenza=Vee-chen'-sah
Villafranca=Vee-lah-frahn'-kah
Vittorio=Vee-toh'-ree-oh

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

1914

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begins.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.
Aug. 26—Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle off Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans cross the Marne in France; defeat Russians at Tannenberg, East Prussia.
Sept. 2—Russians capture Lemberg; French government leaves Paris for Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude separate peace.
Sept. 6—Allies win Battle of the Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of the Aisne begins; Allies halted in pursuit of Germans.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Rheims and damage cathedral.
Sept. 19—Battle of the Aisne develops into trench warfare.
Sept. 20—Russians begin seige of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir torpedoed in North Sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.
Oct. 20—Battle of the Yser begins.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 7—Japanese capture Tsingtao, China.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—British fleet sinks German cruisers near Falkland Islands.
Dec. 9—French government returns to Paris.
Dec. 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.
Dec. 17—England assumes protectorate over Egypt.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North Sea, sinking German cruiser Bluecher.
Feb. 12—Germans drive back Russians in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 1—England announces blockade of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 22—Russians capture Przemysl.
April 23—Germans force way across Yser Canal.
May 2—Russians repulsed along entire front in East Galicia.
May 7—Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria and orders mobilization.

June 3—Germans and Austrians recapture Przemysl.
June 22—Germans and Austrians recapture Lemberg.
July 29—Russians evacuate Warsaw.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
Sept. 8—Russians stop German advance at Tarnopol.
Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champaigne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by the Germans.
Oct. 14—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as commander of British Army.
Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in the Mediterranean.

1916

Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
Jan. 29—Paris raided by Zeppelins.
Feb. 22—Germans, under the Crown Prince, begin attack on Verdun.
Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douamont, Verdun; French transport La Provence sunk.
March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 15—Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal.
March 16—Dutch steamer Tubantia torpedoed; Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
March 18-30—Russian offensive in Riga region.
March 24—Channel steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
April 19—President Wilson in speech before joint session of Congress explains diplomatic situation.
April 20—Russian soldiers land in France.
April 21—Sir Roger Casement lands in Ireland and is arrested.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 4—Germany promises the United States to change method of submarine warfare.
May 13—Food riots reported in Berlin.
May 15—Austrians begin strong offensive against Italians in Trentino.
May 30—Remainder of Serbian army transferred to Salonikl.
May 31—Great naval battle off Jutland, British main fleet driving German main fleet back to base.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 6—Italians stops Austrians and drive them back.
July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.
July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war of Great Britain.
July 9—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 27—Italy formally declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douamont, in swift attack.
Sept. 26—French and British take Combles; British take Thiepval and Gueudecourt.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid Allies.
Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt Valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Nov. 13—British win Battle of Ancre.
Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
Nov. 25—Greek provisional government declares war on Germany.
Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bucharest to Jassy.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.

1917

Jan. 31—Germany announces that beginning Feb. 1 she will sink all merchant ships without warning.
Jan. 31—Germany notifies United States of conditions under which she will allow our ships to traverse the war zone.
Feb. 3—United States breaks relations with Germany.
Feb. 3—United States steamship Housatonic sunk.
Feb. 3—United States demands release of Yarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 10—American Ambassador Gerard leaves Berlin.
Feb. 15—Berlin advises Yarrowdale prisoners have been released.
Feb. 26—President Wilson addresses Congress asking authority to arm merchant ships; step killed by Senate filibuster. British continue advance along Ancre River on 11-mile front.
Feb. 26—British capture Kut-el-Amara in Asia Minor.
March 3—British advance on 5-mile front northwest of Bapaume.
March 5—Germans launch big attack on Verdun.
March 11—British capture Bagdad.
March 13—Germans abandon main defenses on 3½-mile front west of Bapaume.
March 14—Russians capture Kermanshah, Asia Minor.
March 15—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates after being deposed by revolution.
March 17—British capture Bapaume; French capture Roye and Lassigny.
March 18—Germans make great "strategic retreat," retiring on 85-mile front, abandoning Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon. Allies advance line Arras to Soissons to depth of 12 miles and retake 60 villages.
April 7—United States declares war on Germany.
May 4—French capture Craonne and German first line trenches northwest of Rheims.
May 6—French clear all but small sector of Chemin des Dames.
May 13—Italians take offensive against Austrians on Isonzo front.
May 16—United States announces safe arrival of torpedo boats in European waters to co-operate with British fleet.
May 17—Italians cross Isonzo; British capture Bullecourt.
May 18—Army conscription bill signed by President Wilson.
June—All contingents of General Pershing's army arrive safely in France and go into training.
June 5—Registration day under U. S. army conscription act.
June 20—Italians resume offensive in Trentino.

June 26—Canadians capture La Coulotte.
July 1-2—Russians under Kerensky resume drive toward Lemberg.
July 10—Russians take Halicz.
July 12—Russians take Kalusz.
July 20—Drawing for United States draft army at Washington.
July 22—Russians retreat in northern Galicia as mutiny spreads.
July 31—French and British smash German lines in Belgium on 25-mile front, from Dixmude to Warneton, taking 10 towns.
Aug. 20—French break German line on 11-mile front north of Verdun.
Aug. 23—Canadians take important German positions south of Lens; Russians evacuate Riga.
Sept. 3—Germans occupy Riga.
Sept. 5—First contingent of U. S. draft army arrives at cantonments.
Sept. 14—Russian provisional government proclaims a republic.
Sept. 29—Italians gain ground by surprise attack above Gorizia.
Oct. 4—British win crest of Passchendaele.
Oct. 6—Congress adjourns after appropriating $21,000,000,000 for war.
Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle.
Oct. 13—Germans land on Oesel and Dago Islands, Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 17—U. S. transport Antilles sunk homeward bound.
Oct. 22—British capture important positions southeast of Poelcapelle.
Oct. 23—French smash German lines on Aisne taking Malmaison fort.
Oct. 24—Austro-German offensive against Italy begun.
Oct. 25—Germans retreat 15 miles on Riga front; civilians evacuate Kronstadt.
Oct. 25—Teutons extend gains on Isonzo front, northern Italy.
Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
Oct. 27—Officially announced American troops are in French first line trenches.
Oct. 28—Teutons take Gorizia and Cividale, northern Italy.
Oct. 29—Italian Isonzo front collapses, army retiring to Tagliamento River.
Nov. 1—British and French reach Italian front.
Nov. 1—British take Beersheba, Palestine.
Nov. 2—Germans driven from hilly portions of Chemin des Dames.
Nov. 3—Italians abandon eastern bank of Tagliamento River.
Nov. 3—First American casualties announced, three killed, 11 wounded, in trench raid.
Nov. 6—Canadians take Passchendaele.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon entire Tagliamento line.
Nov. 7—Teutons reach line of Livenza River, northern Italy.
Nov. 8—Bolsheviki seize Petrograd, overthrow Kerensky and announce purpose of negotiating separate peace.
Nov. 9—Teutons advance toward Piave River, northern Italy; General Cadorna replaced by General Diaz in supreme Italian command.
Nov. 14—Kerensy flees from Petrograd.
Nov. 15—Italians repulse Teuton attempts to cross Piave River.
Nov. 16—Italians open floodgates of Piave and Sile Rivers to save Venice.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa, Palestine.
Nov. 18—Rioting reported in Berlin.
Nov. 21—British, under General Byng, in gigantic offensive aided by tanks smash German "Hindenburg Line" on 32-mile front St. Quentin to Scarpe River, advancing toward Cambrai; 5,000 prisoners.

Nov. 23—Russians begin demobilizing army.
Nov. 30—Safe arrival in France of "Rainbow Division," first National Guard contingent.
Dec. 1—Inter-allied war council meets in Paris.
Dec. 2—Russian Bolsheviki open negotiations for truce with Germany.
Dec. 4—President Wilson addresses Congress calling for war on Austria and pledging United States to fight to victory.
Dec. 6—Part of Halifax destroyed by munition ship explosion.
Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria.
Dec. 10—Jerusalem captured by British.
Dec. 11—Panama declares war on Austria.
Dec. 16—Russians sign truce with Germany for 28 days.
Dec. 17—Canada votes for conscription.
Dec. 23—Germany and Russia open peace negotiations.
Dec. 23—Bethlehem captured by British.
Dec. 28—United States takes control of railways for war.
Dec. 28—Allies indicate they will reject German peace feelers.

1918

Jan. 2—French win victory over Austro-Germans on Italian front.
Jan. 3—Hitch in Russo-German parleys due to German demands.
Jan. 7—U. S. Supreme Court upholds draft law; Russians reopen peace parley.
Jan. 8—President Wilson restates U. S. war aims.
Jan. 9—Reported crowds in German cities march demanding peace.
Jan. 14—Russo-German armistice extended to Feb. 18.
Jan. 15—Crisis over war aims in Germany growing; crowds break up Junker meetings.
Jan. 16—U. S. Fuel Administration orders five-day shutdown of industry and ten heatless Mondays.
Jan. 18—Strikes and riots reported throughout Austria-Hungary.
Jan. 19—Bill introduced in U. S. Senate providing for supreme war cabinet leads to violent controversy.
Jan. 25—Germany rejects our war aims; Austria conciliatory.
Jan. 25—United States troops in action on western front.
Jan. 26—German Socialists warn government of overthrow.
Jan. 29—Forty-seven killed in London air raids.
Jan. 29—War Department charges Germany with violating truce with Russia by transferring troops to western front.
Jan. 29—Italians open drive on Asiago, take 1,500 prisoners.
Jan. 30—Sixteen former German and Austrian ships reach France safely with American troops.
Jan. 31—Twenty killed in Paris air raid.
Feb. 4—German aliens in United States registered.
Feb. 4—Germans concentrating in west for great drive.
Feb. 6—Transport Tuscania torpedoed; 267 U. S. soldiers lost.
Feb. 7—Bolsheviki refuse German demands for immediate peace.
Feb. 8—Heatless Mondays abandoned.
Feb. 9—Ukrainia signs peace with Germany; first peace of war.
Feb. 11—Russia declares state of war at end; disbands army.
Feb. 11—Roumania declares she will live or die with allies.
Feb. 18—Germany resumes war on Russia; begins drive east.
Feb. 19—Bolsheviki accept German terms but drive continues.
Feb. 19—Great Britain and U. S. sign army draft treaty.
Feb. 22—American troops capture first German prisoner.
Feb. 25—Germany replies to allies' peace terms, as usual in crafty generalities.
Feb. 26—Allied embassy staffs leaving Petrograd.
Feb. 28—Friction reported between Austria and Germany over Russian drive.

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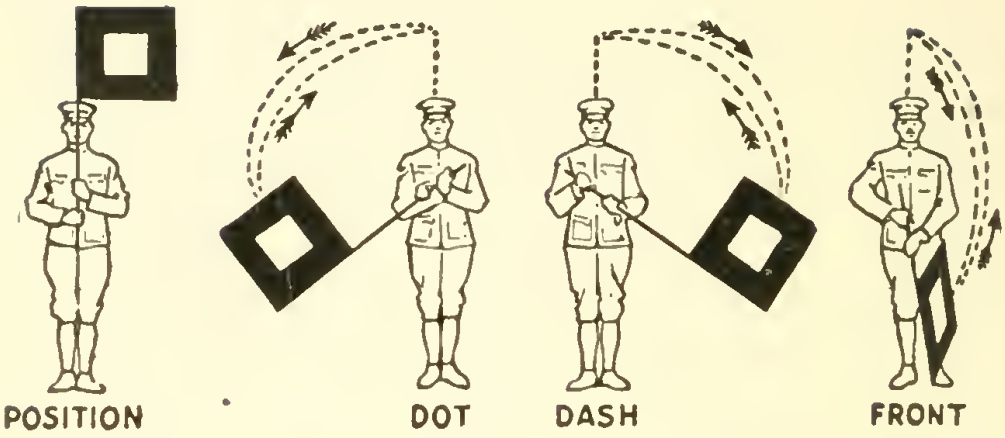
AMERICA BEGAN MAKING THE WORLD WHITE.

Our Constitution Embodied the First Real Application of the Principles of Human Liberty.

AMERICA WILL FINISH THE JOB.

"The World Must Be Made Safe for Democracy!"

WIG-WAG SIGNALS



INTERNATIONAL CODE

A	•—	N	—•	1	•————
B	—•••	O	———	2	••———
C	—•—•	P	•——•	3	•••——
D	—••	Q	——•—	4	••••—
E	•	R	•—•	5	•••••
F	••—•	S	•••	6	—••••
G	——•	T	—	7	——•••
H	••••	U	••—	8	———••
I	••	V	•••—	9	————•
J	•———	W	•——	0	—————
K	—•—	X	—••—		
L	•—••	Y	—•——		
M	——	Z	——••		

See next page for Codes

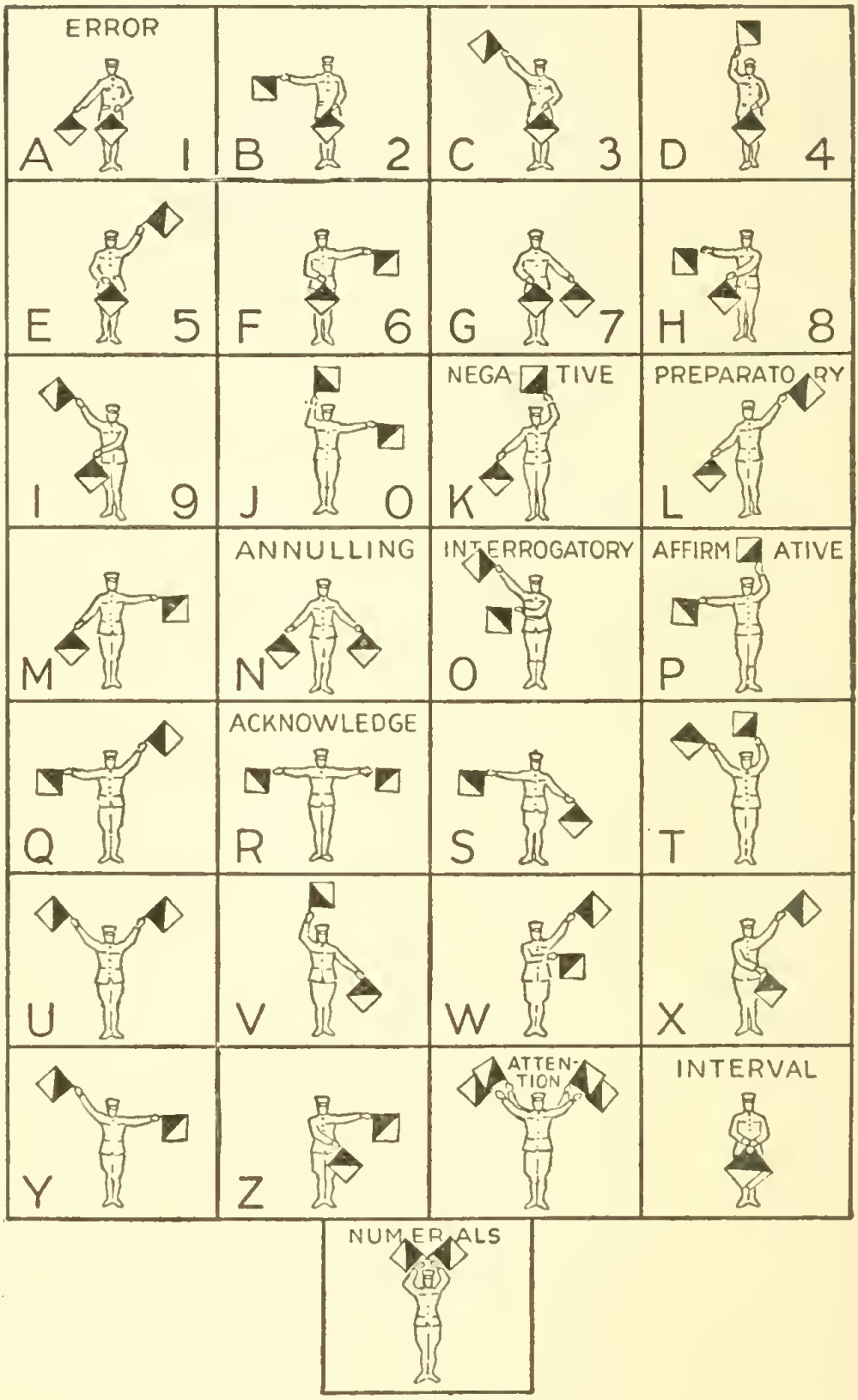
SIGNAL CORPS CODES

(See Preceding Page)

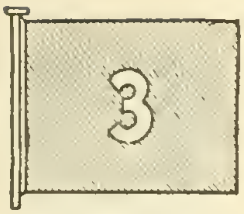
For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in rear, the subjoined signals are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absense of signal flags, the headdress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet.	If signaled from the rear to the firing line.	If signaled from the firing line to the rear.
A M	Ammunition going forward.	Ammunition required.
C C C	Charge (mandatory at all times).	Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
C F	Cease firing.	Cease firing.
D T	Double time or "rush."	Double time or "rush" or hurry.
F	Commence firing.	Commence firing.
F L	Artillery fire is causing us losses.	Artillery fire is causing us losses.
G	Move forward.	Preparing to move forward.
H H H	Halt.	Halt.
K	Negative.	Negative.
L T	Left.	Left.
O	Interrogatory: What is the (R. N., etc)?	Interrogatory: What is the (R. N., etc.)?
P	Affirmative.	Affirmative.
R	Acknowledgment.	Acknowledgment.
R N	Range.	Range.
R T	Right.	Right.
S S S	Support going forward.	Support needed.
T	Target.	Target.

THE TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE CODE WITH HAND FLAGS

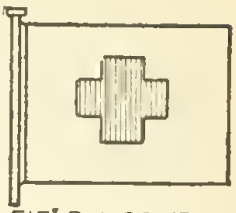


U.S. ARMY FLAGS

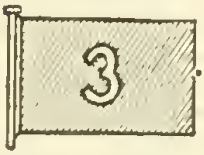


FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

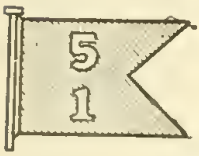
INFANTRY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



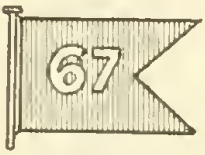
FIELD HOSPITAL HEADQUARTERS



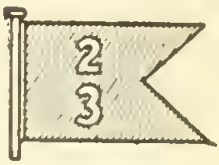
CAVALRY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
DIVISION ABOVE BRIGADE BELOW

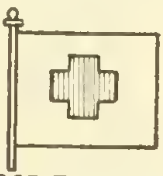


ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS



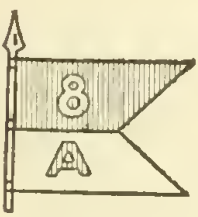
CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
DIVISION ABOVE BRIGADE BELOW

QUARTERMASTER CORPS AND SUPPLY TRAIN

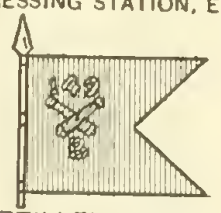


HOSPITAL TRAIN
REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL, DRESSING STATION, ETC.

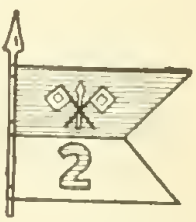
AMMUNITION TRAINS AND DISTRIBUTION POINTS



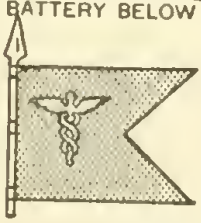
CAVALRY GUIDON
REGIMENT ABOVE TROOP BELOW



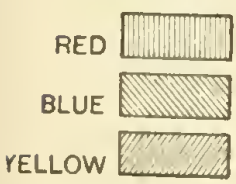
ARTILLERY GUIDON
REGIMENT ABOVE BATTERY BELOW

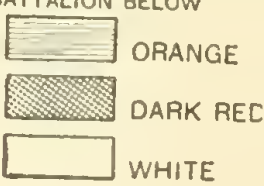


SIGNAL CORPS GUIDON
CORPS ABOVE BATTALION BELOW

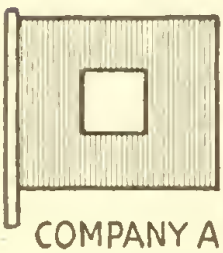


AMBULANCE COMPANY GUIDON





U.S. ARMY INFANTRY COMPANY MARKING FLAGS



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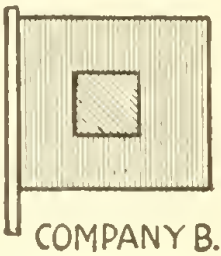

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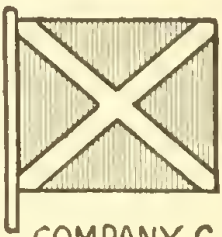
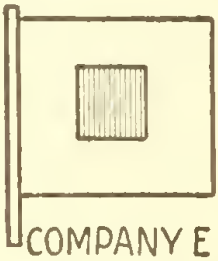


COMPANY C.

COMPANY D.



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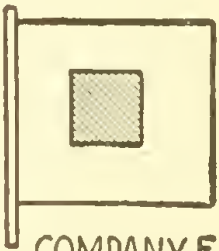

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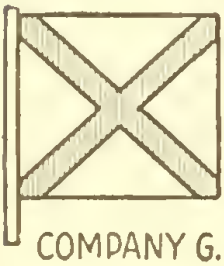

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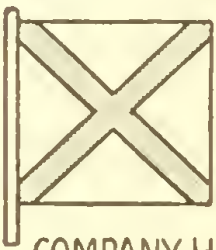

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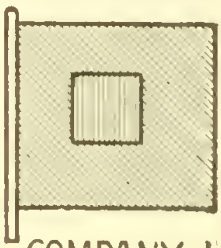

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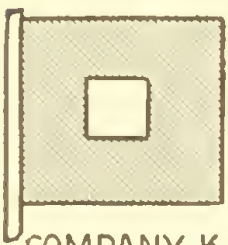

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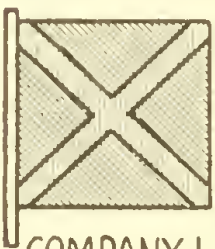
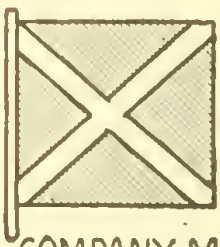
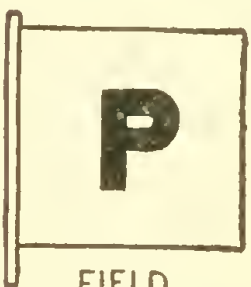


COMPANY L



COMPANY M

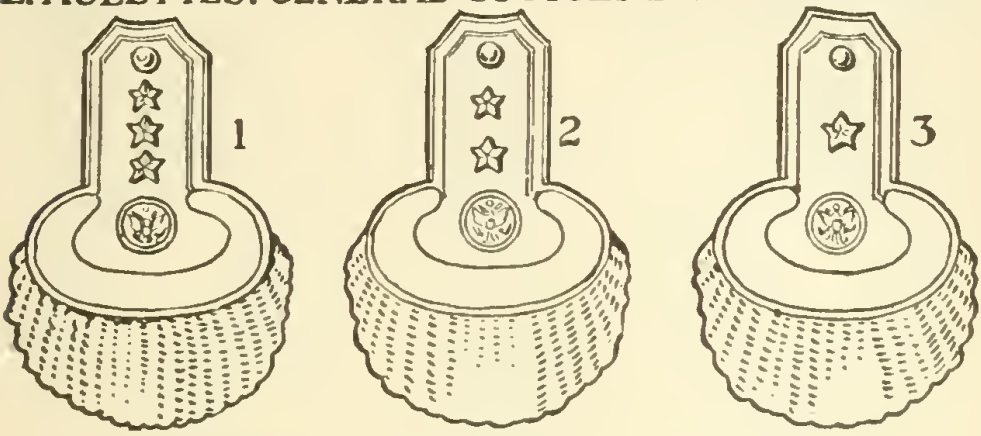
FIELD TELEGRAPH
OR TELEPHONE



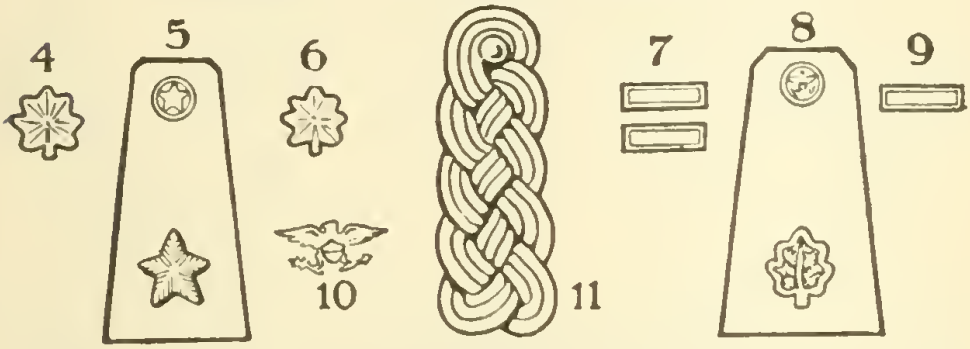
FIELD
POST OFFICE

U. S. ARMY INSIGNIA

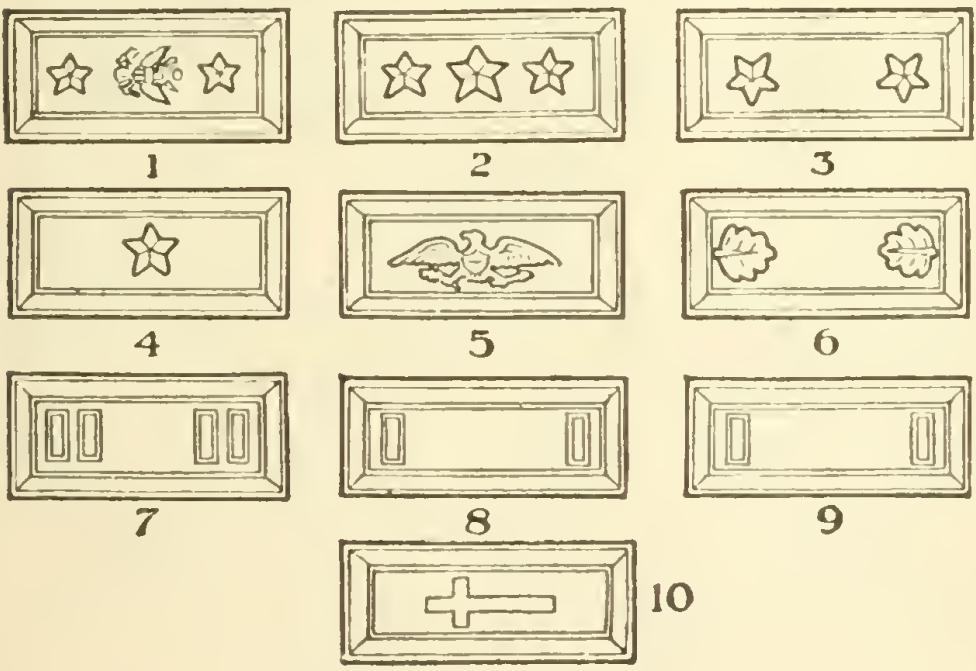
EPAULETTES. GENERAL OFFICERS DISMOUNTED



INSIGNIA OF OTHER OFFICERS



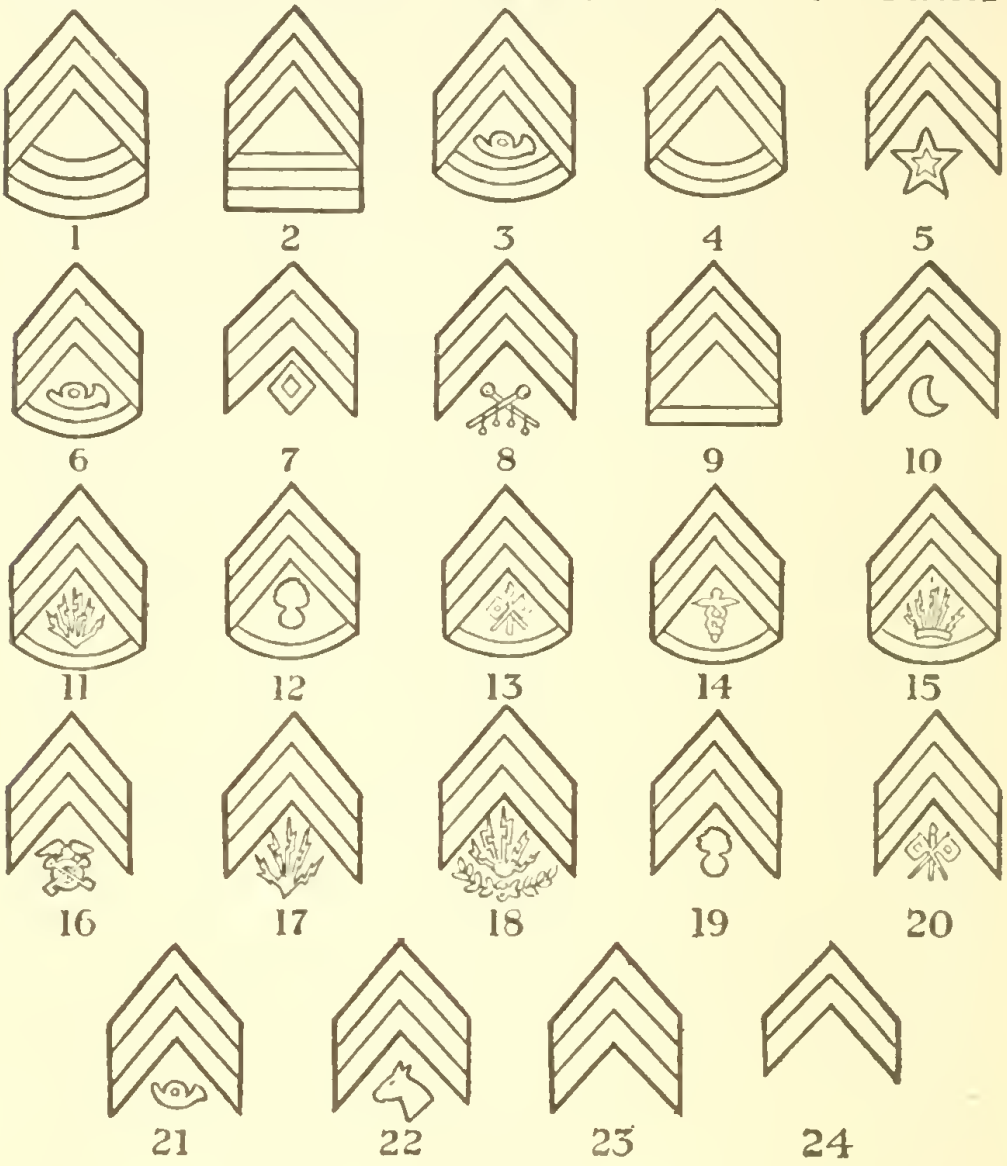
SHOULDER STRAPS WORN ON DRESS COAT BY ALL OFFICERS



For Legend see Page 95

U. S. ARMY INSIGNIA

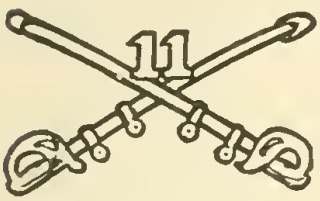
CHEVRONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



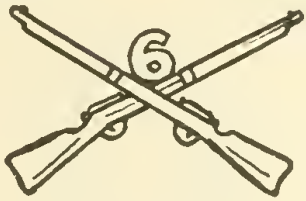
LEGEND

1. Regimental Sergeant Major.
2. Regimental Supply Sergeant.
3. Band Leader.
4. Battalion Sergeant Major.
5. Color Sergeant.
6. Assistant Band Leader.
7. First Sergeant.
8. Drum Major.
9. Company Supply Sergeant.
10. Company Mess Sergeant.
11. Master Electrician.
12. Post Ordnance Sergeant.
13. Sergeant First Class, Signal Corps.
14. Sergeant First Class, Medical Dept.
15. Signal Electrician, Signal Corps.
16. Sergeant Quartermaster Corps.
17. Electrician Sergeant.
18. Electrician Sergeant First Class, Coast Artillery Corps.
19. Sergeant Ordnance Dept.
20. Sergeant, Signal Corps.
21. Bugler Sergeant.
22. Stable Sergeant.
23. Sergeant.
24. Corporal.

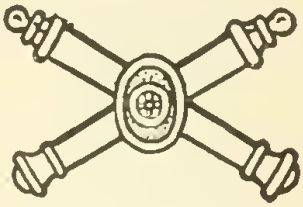
U.S. ARMY DEVICES FOR BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE



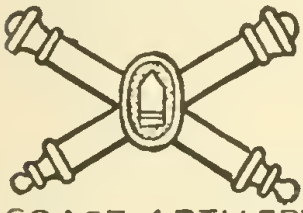
CAVALRY



INFANTRY

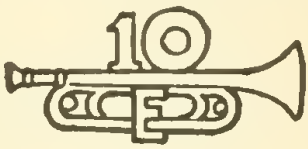


FIELD ARTILLERY



COAST ARTLLERY

BANDSMAN



BUGLER

ELECTRICIAN

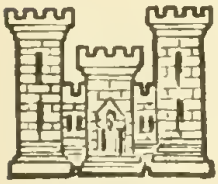
CHAPLAIN

DENTAL CORPS

SIGNAL

MEDICAL

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT



ENGINEERS

QUARTERMASTER DEPT

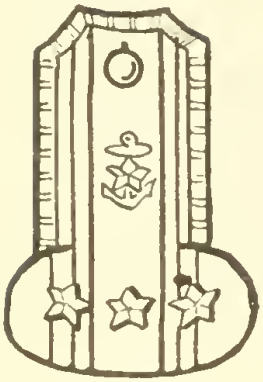
ORDNANCE DEPT.

AVIATION SECTION

AIDE DE CAMPS

VETERINARIES

U.S. NAVAL INSIGNIA



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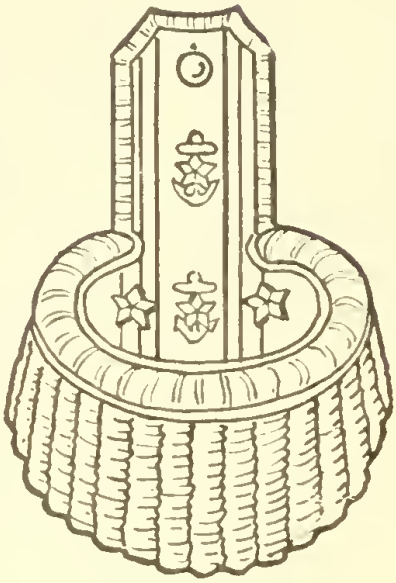

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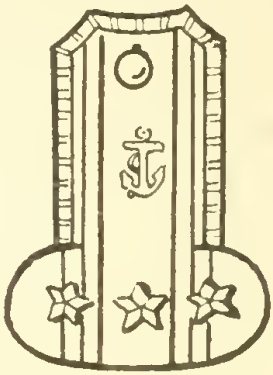

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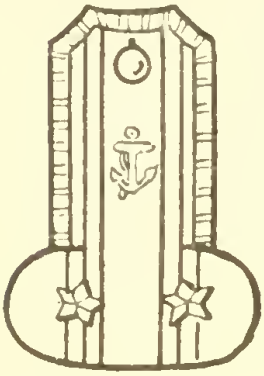
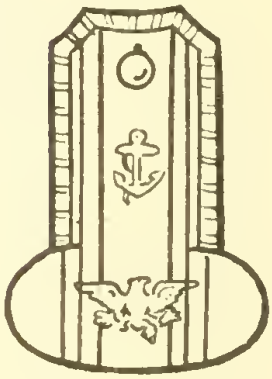


4

EPAULETTES & INSIGNIA



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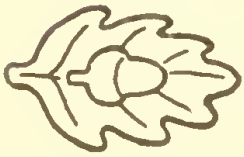
9

DEPARTMENT DEVICES



1

2

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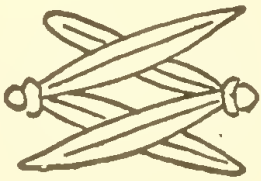
4



5

6

For Legend see Page 95

U.S. NAVAL DEVICES

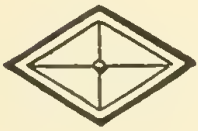
1

2

3

4

5



6

7

8

9

CHEVRONS FOR PETTY OFFICERS

1

2

3

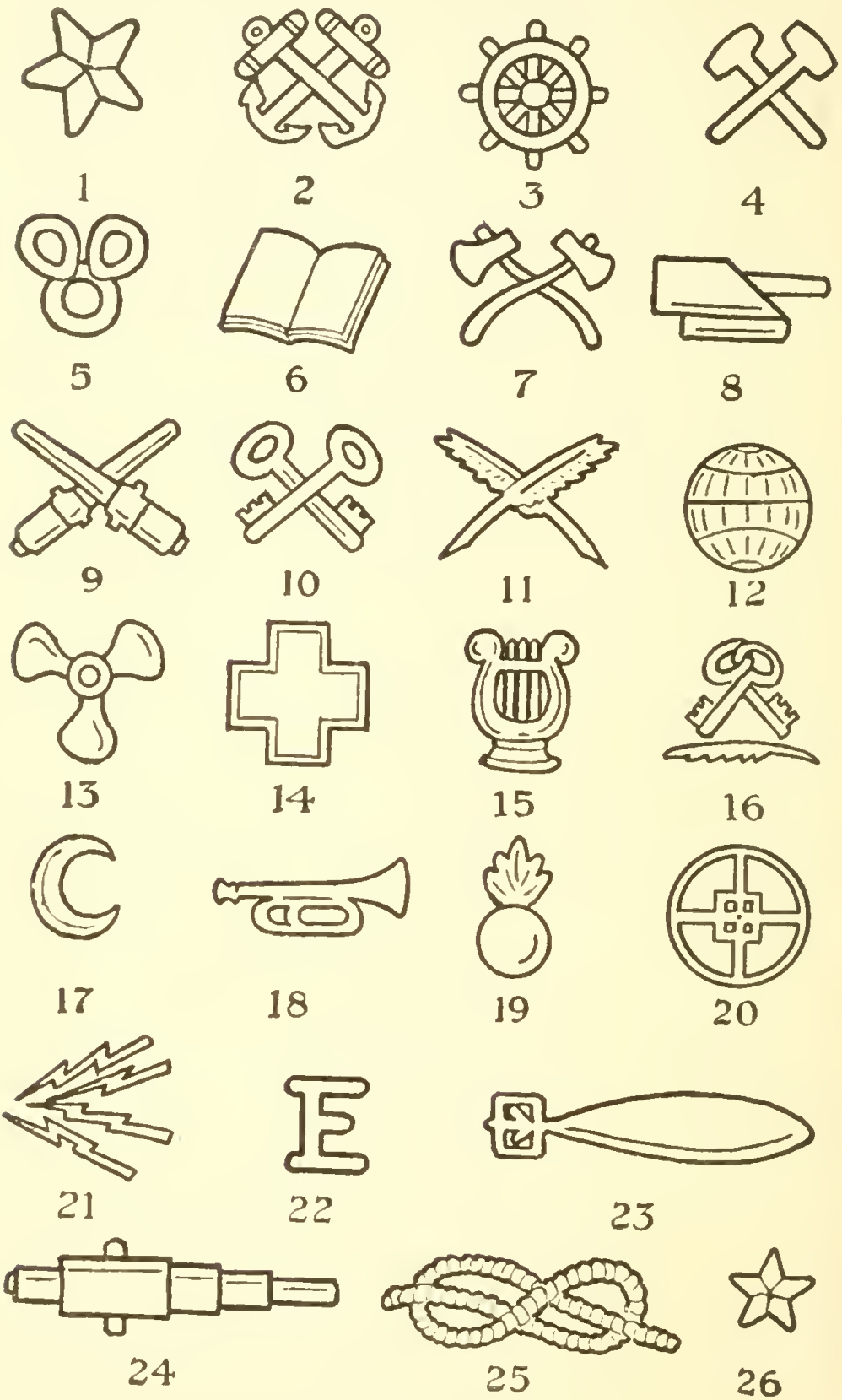
4

DEVICE UNDER EAGLE SIGNIFIES BRANCH

AS ON PAGE 90

For Legend see Page 95

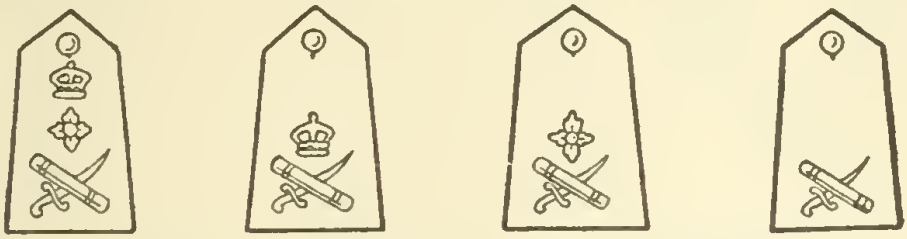
NAVAL DEVICES - SPECIALTY MARKS



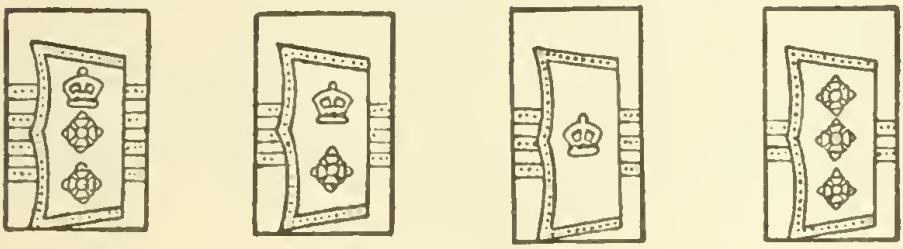
For Legend see Page 96

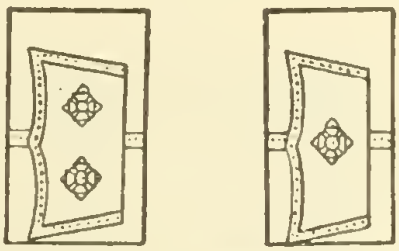
BRITISH ARMY INSIGNIA

INSIGNIA WORN ON SHOULDER STRAPS



INSIGNIA WORN ON SLEEVE





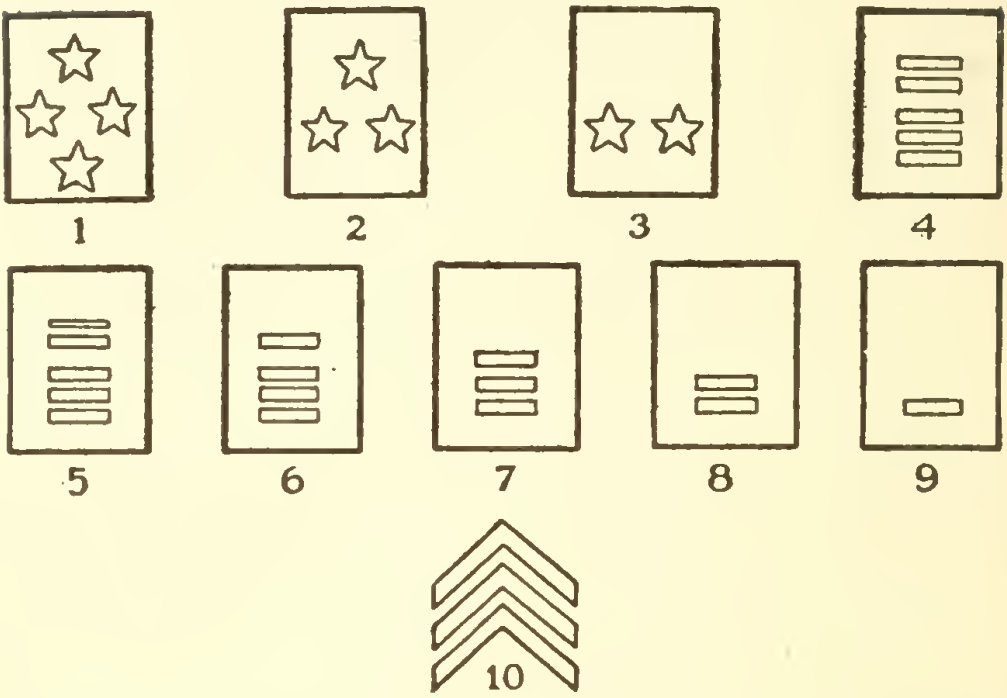
CHEVRONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

DEVICES FOR BRANCHES OF SERVICE

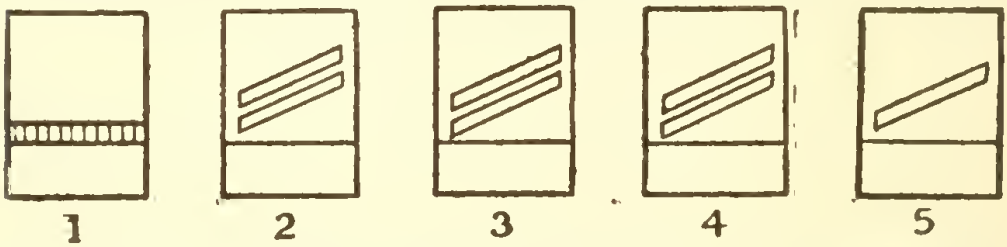
For Legend see Page 96

FRENCH ARMY INSIGNIA

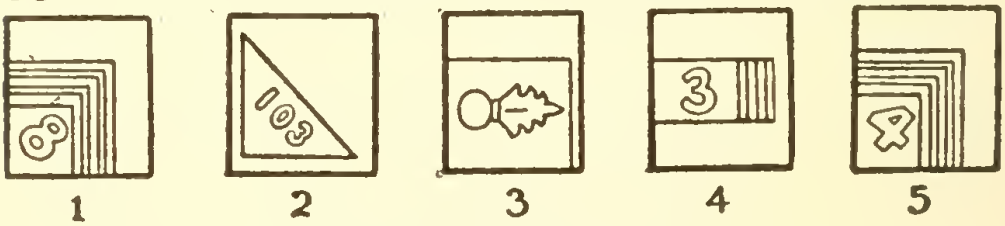
INSIGNIA OF RANK



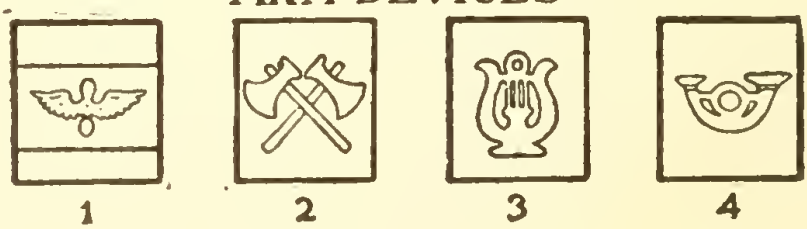
CHEVRONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



COLLAR PATCHES FOR BRANCHES OF SERVICE

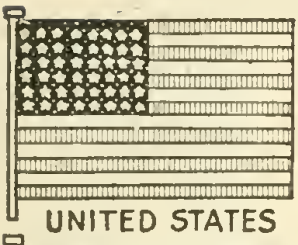


ARM DEVICES



For Legend see Page 96

FLAGS OF THE ALLIES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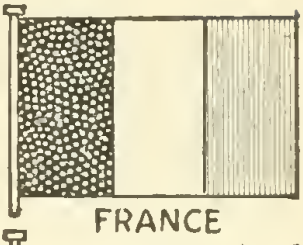
GREAT BRITAIN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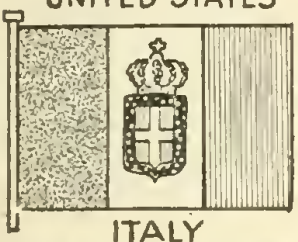
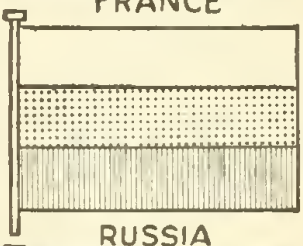

ITALY

BELGIUM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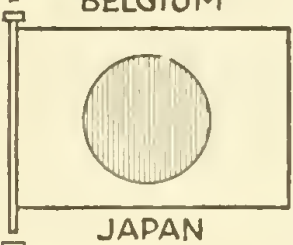
SERBIA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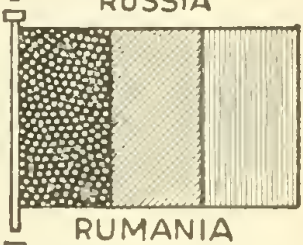
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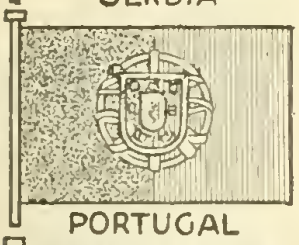
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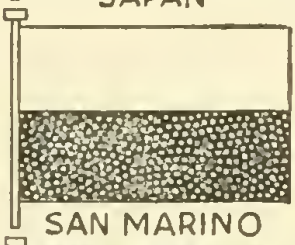
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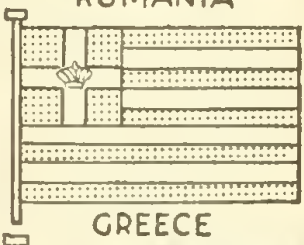
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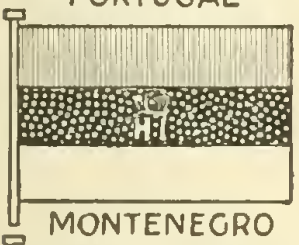
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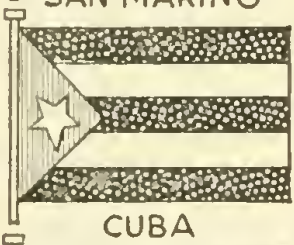
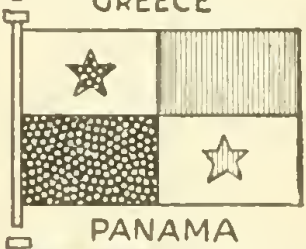
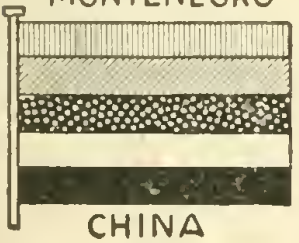
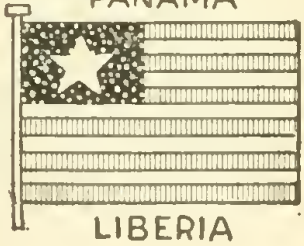

CUBA


PANAMA


CHINA

SIAM

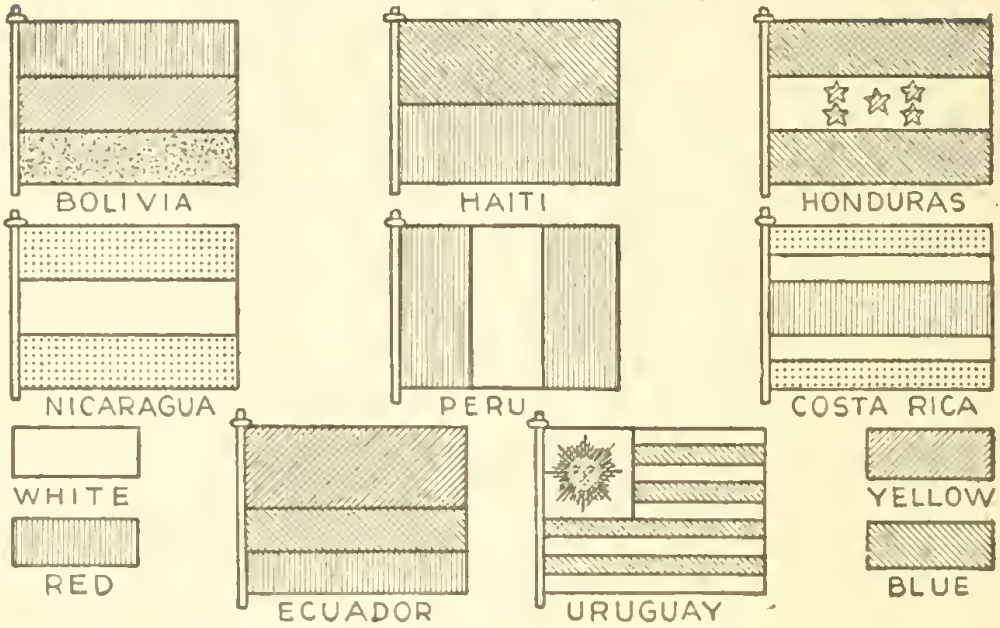

LIBERIA

BRAZIL

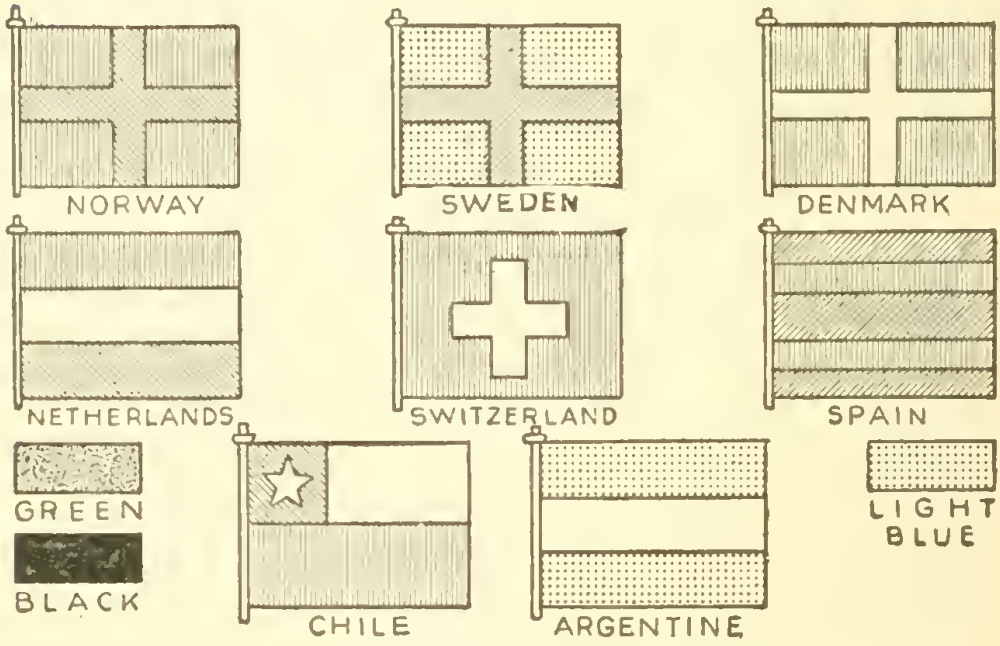
RED
YELLOW
BLUE

LIGHT BLUE
BLACK
GREEN

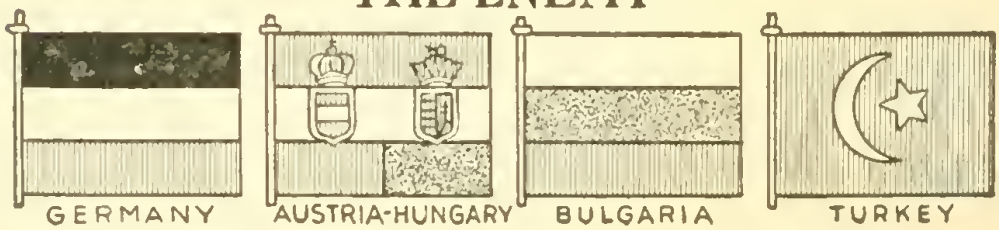
FLAGS OF NATIONS BROKEN WITH GERMANY



LEADING NEUTRALS



THE ENEMY



LEGEND—PAGE 85

U. S. Army Insignia:

Epaulette, General Officers Dismounted: Gold with Insignia of Rank in Silver:

1. Lieutenant-General.
2. Major-General.
3. Brigadier-General.

Insignia of other officers: Insignia of Rank in Silver.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel.
5. Service shoulder strap, (Khaki) to bear appropriate insignia.
6. Major (Gold Leaf).
7. Captain.
8. White Shoulder Strap all officers, to bear appropriate insignia.
9. First Lieut. (Silver Bar).
9. Second Lieut. (Gold Bar).
10. Colonel.
11. Full dress shoulder knot, all officers, gold, to bear appropriate insignia.

Shoulder Straps worn on dress coat by all officers; color of field depends on branch of service (page 36); insignia, silver:

1. General.
2. Lieutenant-General.
3. Major-General.
4. Brigadier-General.
5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel (Silver Leaf).
6. Major (Gold Leaf).
7. Captain.
8. First Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant. (Gold Bar).
10. Chaplain.

LEGEND—PAGE 88

U. S. Naval Insignia:

Epaulettes and Insignia worn by all commissioned officers on pad of epaulette or collar of service coat; Insignia in silver:

1. Admiral of the Navy.
2. Admiral.
3. Vice-Admiral.
4. Rear Admiral.
5. Captain.
6. Commander (Silver Leaf).
7. Lieut.-Comdr. (Gold Leaf).
8. Lieutenant.
9. Lieutenant Junior Grade. Ensign wears plain pad and collar.

Department Devices worn on arm of epaulette and collar of service coat instead of anchor:

1. Medical Officer.
2. Pay Officer.
3. Professor of Mathematics.
5. Civil Engineer.
6. Dental Officer.

LEGEND—PAGE 89

U. S. Naval Devices; worn on collar of service coat:

1. Chaplain.
2. Chief Boatswain.
3. Chief Gunner.
4. Chief Machinist.
5. Chief Carpenter.
6. Chief Sailmaker and Sailmakers.
7. Chief Pharmacist and Pharmacists.
8. Paymaster's Clerks.
9. Mate.

Chevrons for Petty Officers:

1. Chief Petty Officer.
2. Petty Officer, Second Class.
3. Petty Officer, First Class.
4. Petty Officer, Third Class.

LEGEND—PAGE 90

Naval Devices—Specialty Marks; worn by a Petty Officer under the Eagle on the chevron, by others on the sleeve:

1. Master at Arms.
2. Boatswain's Mate, Coxwain.
3. Quartermaster.
4. Blacksmith, Ship Fitter.
5. Sailworker's Mate.
6. Printer.
7. Carpenter's Mate, Plumber, Fitter, Painter.
8. Turret Captain.
9. Gunner's Mate.
10. Chief Yeoman.
11. Yeoman, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class.
12. Electrician.
13. Machinist's Mate, Boilermaker, Water Tender, Coppersmith, Oiler.
14. Hospital Steward, Hospital Apprentice.
15. Bandmaster, Musician.
16. Commissary Steward.
17. Ship Cook, Baker, Officer's Cook, Officer's Steward.
18. Bugler.
19. Seaman Gunner.
20. Gun Pointer.
21. Radio Operator.
22. Navy "E," worn by men rated "Excellent" in some ship competition.
23. Torpedo Man.
24. Gun Captain.
25. Ex. Apprentice.
26. First Class Gun Pointer (when worn above regular mark).

LEGEND—PAGE 91

British Army Insignia:

Insignia worn on Shoulder Straps:

1. General.
2. Lieutenant-General.
3. Major-General.
4. Brigadier-General.

Insignia worn on Sleeve by all other Officers:

5. Colonel.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel.
7. Major.
8. Captain.
9. First Lieutenant.
10. Second Lieutenant.

Chevrons of Non-Commissioned Officers:

1. Staff Sergeant Major.
2. Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.
3. Quartermaster Sergeant.
4. Company, Battery or Troop Sergeant Major.
5. Color Sergeant.
6. Sergeant.
7. Corporal.
8. Lance Corporal.
9. Good Conduct Badge.
10. Signalman.

Devices of branches of the Service:

1. Artillery.
2. Machine-gun Corps.
3. Scout.
4. Flying Corps.
5. Engineer.

LEGEND—PAGE 92

French Army Insignia:

Insignia of Rank worn on Arm just above Cuff:

1. General.
2. General of Division.
3. General of Brigade.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. Lieutenant.
9. Sous Lieutenant.
10. Trench Chevrons worn by both officers and men on arm above elbow; one chevron denotes year's service at the front; each additional chevron six months' additional service.

Chevrons of Non-Commissioned Officers:

1. Adjutant (black and gold braid).
2. Sergeant Major (gold braid).
3. Sergeant (gold braid).
4. Corporal or Brigadier (colored cloth).
5. First Class Private (colored cloth).

Color Patches for Branches of Service:

1. Cuirassiers and Dragoons
2. Infantry.
3. Artillery.
4. Aviation Corps.
5. Zouaves (wear khaki)

Arm Devices:

1. Aviation Corps.
2. Pioneer.
3. Bandsman.
4. Trumpeter.

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